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SPLENDID HAZARD

BY HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CHAPTER XVII.

A Question From Keats.

eltmann and the admiral usually ked from 10 till luncheon, unless it too stormy; and then the admiral the day off. The business under was of no great moment; it was er an outlet for the admiral's en- and gave him something to look ard to as each day came round. y a morning he longed for the erdeck of his old battleship; the crew and marines lined up for in- tion; the reveiries of the foreign s; the great maneuvers; the target tice. Never would his old heart ll again under the full-dress uni- nor his eyes sparkle under the e of his rank. He was retired on -pay. Only a few close friends w how his half-pay was invested. e remained perhaps 10 of the old crew, and among them every stmas the admiral's half-pay was ded. This and his daughter were two unalloyed joys of his life. nce his country had no further use him, and as it was as necessary as to his lungs that he tread the deck ship, he had purchased the Laura; when he was not stirring up the s of dead pirates he was at Cowes t Brest or at Keil or on the Hud- wherever the big fellows indulged imic warfare.

That will be all this morning, Mr. tmann," he said, rising and looking of the porthole.

ery well, sir. I believe that by the we make Corsica we shall have book ready for the printers. It is interesting."

much obliged. You have been a good As you know, I am writing this ish only because it is play and able mental exercise."

do not agree with you there," re- ed the secretary, with his pleasant e. The book will be really a treas- of itself. It is far more interesting any romance."

e admiral shook his head dubious-

No, no," Britman averred. "There no flattery in what I say. tery was not in our agree- t. And," with a slight lift of the "I never say what I do not hon- mean. It will be a good book. I am proud to have a hand, how- light, in the making."

e admiral chuckled. "That is the of flattery no man may shut his to. It has been a great pleasure me; it has kept me out-of-doors, in open, where I belong. Come in, ra, come in."

e girl stood framed in the low rway, a charming picture to the old and a lovely one to the secretary. balanced herself with a hand on side of the jamb.

Father, how can you work when the is so beautiful outside? Good ning, Mr. Breitmann," cordially. Good morning."

Work is over, Laura. Come in." admiral reached forth an arm and ht her, drawing her gently in and lly to his breast.

reitmann would have given an eye that right arm. The picture set his es twitching.

am not in the way?"

Not at all," answered the secretary. was just leaving." And with good sight he passed out.

thing of beauty is a joy forever," mured the admiral.

Fudge!" and she laughed.

We are having a fine voyage."

Splendid! Why is it that I am al- s happy?"

It is because you do not depend others for it, my dear. I am py, too. I am as happy as a boy his first boat. But never has a gone slower than this one of . I am simply crazy to drop an- in the Gulf of Ajaccio. I find it he tip of my tongue, every night at er, to tell the others where we are nd."

Why not? Where's the harm ?"

don't know, but something keeps ack. Laura," looking into her "did we ever cruise with brighter on board?"

What is it you wish to know, er?" merrily. "You dear old sail- don't you understand that these are different? They are men accomplish things; they haven't e to bother about young women." You don't say!" pinching the ear rest.

This is the seventh day out, and one of them has ceased to be in- sting yet."

Would they cease to be interesting ey proposed?" quizzing.

hese two had no unshared secrets. were sure of each other. He w that when this child of his di- d her affection with another man. man would be deserving.

would rather have them all as are. They make fine comrades." e sighed thankfully. "Arthur s to be out of the race."

Rather say I am!" with laughter. y, a child could read Arthur ewe's face when he looks at her. she simply beautiful?"

Yes. But there are types and s."

Am I really pretty?" Sometimes grew shy under her father's open iration. She was afraid it was his rather than his judgment that e her beautiful in his eyes.

oly child, there's more than one who will agree with me when I that there is no one to compare you. You are the living quotation n Keats."

shall kiss you for that." And ghtway she did.

What do you think of Mr. Breit- n?" soberly.

He is charming sometimes; but he a little too much reserve. Doubt- he sees his position too keenly. should not."

Do you like him?"

Yes," frankly.

So do I; and yet there are mo- ts when I do not." The admiral d his pipe carefully.

But your reason?" surprised.

That's just the trouble. I haven't tangible reason. The doubt exists, and I can't explain it. The sea often looks smooth and mild, and the sky is cloudless; yet an old sailor will sud- denly grow suspicious; he will see a storm; a heavy blow. And why, he couldn't say for the life of him. Flan- agan will tell you."

The girl grew studious and grave. Had there not been an echo of this doubt in her own mind? Immediate- ly she smiled.

"We are talking nonsense and wast- ing the sunshine."

"How about Fitzgerald?"

"Oh, he's the most sensible of them all. He proposed to me the first night out."

"What?" The admiral dropped his pipe.

"Not so loud!" she warned. And then the clear music of her laughter penetrated beyond the cabin; and Fitzgerald, wandering about without purpose, heard it and paused.

"You minx!" growled the admiral; "to scare your old father like that!"

'Dearest, weren't you fishing to be scared?"

"Let's get out into the sunshine. I never could get the best of you. But you really don't mean—"

"I really do not. He's too busy tell- ing me the plot of this novel he is go- ing to write to make love to a girl who doesn't want more than one man in the family, and that's her foolish old father."

And they went outside, arm in arm, laughing together like the good com- rades they were. M. Ferraud joined them.

"I wish," said he, "that I was a poet."

"What would you do?" she asked.

"I should write a sonnet to your eyebrows this morning, is it not?"

"Mercy, no! That kind of poetry has long been passe."

"Helas!" mournfully.

It was a beautiful morning, a sharp blue sky and a sea of running silver; warm, too, for they were bearing away into the southern seas now. Everyone had sea legs by this time, and the lar- der dwindled in a respectable manner.

Fitzgerald viewed his case dispas- sionately. But what to do? A thou- sand times he had argued out the ques- tion, with a single result, that he was a fool for his pains. He became pos- sessed with sudden inexplicable long- ings for land. He could not get away from this yacht; on land there would have been a hundred straight lines to the woods and the fisherman's philoso- phy. Things were going directly to one end, and presently he would have no more power to stem the words. At least one thing was certain, the admiral could not drop him overboard.

"The villain?"

He was moved suddenly out of his dream, for the obpject of it stood smil- ing at his side. A wisp of hair was blowing across her eyes and she was endeavoring to adjust it under her cap.

"The villain?" making a fine effort to remarshal his thoughts.

"Yes. We were talking about him last night. Where did you leave him?"

"He was pursuing, I believe."

"Why don't you make him a real vil- lain, a man who never kills anyone, but who makes everyone unhappy?"

"But that's a problem-villain; what we must have is a romance-villain, the kind everyone is sorry for. Look at that old Portuguese man-o'-war," pointing to the crest of a nearby wave. "Funny little codger!"

"When do you expect to begin the story on paper?"

"When I have all the material," not afraid of her eyes at that moment.

She propped her elbows on the rail. It was a seductive pose and came very near being the young man's undoing.

"Does it seem impossible to you," she said, "that in these prosaic times we are treasure hunting? Must we not awake and find it a dream?"

"Most dreams are perishable, but in this case we have the dream tightly bound. But what are we going to do with all this money when we find it?"

"Divide it or start a soldiers' home. I've never thought of it as money."

"Heaven knows I have!"

"Why?"

"Do you really wish to know?" in a voice new to her ear. "Do you wish to know why I want money, lots and lots of it?"

She dropped her arms and turned. The tone agitated and alarmed her strangely. "Why, yes. With plenty of money you could devote all your time to writing; and I am sure you could write splendid stories."

"That was not my exact thought," he replied, resolutely pulling himself together. "But it will serve." By George! he thought,e that was close enough.

She did not ask him what his exact thought was but she suspected it. There was a little shock of pleasure and disappointment; the one rising from the fact that he had stopped where he did and the other that he had not gone on. And she grew angry over this second expression. She liked him; she had never met a young man whom she liked more. But liking is never loving, and her heart was as free and unburnened as the wind. As once re- marked, many of the men with whom she had come into contact had been bred in idleness, and her interest in them had never gone above friendly tolerance. Her admiration was for men, young or old, who cut their way roughly through the world's great ob- stacles, who achieved things in pioneer- ing, in history, in science, and she admired them because they were rather difficult to draw out, being more familiar with startling journeys, wilderness, strange peoples, than with the gilded metaphors of the drawing- room.

And there were three of them to meet daily, to study and to ponder over. And types as far apart as the three points of a triangle; the man at her side, young, witty, agreeable; Cathewe, grave, kindly, and sometimes rather saturnine; Breitmann, proud and reserved; and each of them hav- ing rung true in some great crisis. If ever she loved a man . . . The thought remained unfinished and she glanced up and met Fitzgerald's eyes. They were sad, with the line of a frown above them. How was she to keep him under hand, and still erect an impassable barrier! It was the first time she had given the matter serious thought. The joy of the sea underfoot, the tang of the rushing air, the journey's end, these had oc- cupied her volatile young mind. But now!

"I am dull," said he gloomily.

"Thank you!"

"I mean that I am stupid, doubly stupid," he corrected.

"Cricket will cure that."

"I doubt it," approaching dangerous ground once more.

"Let's go and talk to Captain Flana- gan, then."

"There!" with sudden spirit, "the very thing I've been wanting!"

It was of no importance that they both knew this to be a prevarication about which St. Peter would not trouble his hoary head nor take the pains to indite in his great book of demerits.

But all through that bright day the girl thought, and there were times when the others had to speak to her twice; not at all a reassuring sign.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Cathewe Advises and the Admiral Discloses.

One day they dropped anchor in the sapphire bay of Funchal, in the sum- mer calm, hot and glaring; Funchal, with its dense tropical growth, its cloud-wreathed mountains, its ame- thystine sisters in the faded southeast. And for two days, while Captain Flan- agan recoaled, they played like chil- dren, jolting round in the low bullock- carts, climbing the mountains or bumping down the corduroy road. It was the strangest treasure hunt that ever left a home port. It was more like a page out of a boy's frolic than a sober quest by grown-ups. That dan- ger, menace and death hid in covert would have appealed to them (those who knew) as ridiculous, impossible, obsolete. The story of cutlass and pistol and highboots had been molding in archives these eighty-odd years. Dangers? From whom, from what di- rection? No one suggested the possi- bility, even in jest; and the only man who could have advanced, with rea- sonable assurance, that danger, real and serious, existed, was too busy ap- parently with his butter-fly net. Still, he had not yet been consulted; he was not supposed to know that this cruise was weighted with something more than pleasure.

Fitzgerald waited with an impa- tience which often choked him. A secret agent had not so adroitly jointed this expedition for the pleasure of see- ing a treasure dug up from some re- luctant grave. What was he after? If indeed Breitmann was directly con- cerned, if he knew of the treasure's existence, of what benefit now would be his knowledge? A share in the find- ing at most. And was Breitmann one who was conditioned of such easy stuff that he would rather be sure and share than to strike out for all the treasure and all the risks? The more he gave his thought to Breitmann the more that gentleman retreated into the fog, as it were. On several occasions he noticed signs of a preoccupation, of suppressed excitement, of silence and moroseness. Fitzgerald could join cer- tain squares of the puzzle, but this led forward scarce a step. Breitmann had entered the employ of the admiral for the very purpose for which M. Fer- raud had journeyed sundrily into the cellar and beaten futilely on the chim- ney. It resolved to one thing, and that was, the secretary had arrived too late. He was sure that Breitmann had no suspicion regarding M. Ferraud. But for a casual glance at the little man's hands, neither would he have had any. He determined to prod M. Ferraud. He was well trained in re- pression; so, while he often lost pa- tience, there was never any external sign of it. Besides, there was another affair which overshadowed it and at times engulfed it.

Love. The cross-tides of sense and sentiment made a pretty disturbance. And still further, there was another counter-tide. Love does not necessarily make a young man keen-sighted, but it generally develops his talent for suspicion. By subtle gradations, Breit- mann had shifted in Fitzgerald's mind from a possible friend to a probable rival. Breitmann did not now court his society when the smoking bouts came round, or when the steward brought the whisky and soda after the ladies had retired. Breit- mann was moody, and whatever variance his moods had, they retained the gray tone. This Fitzgerald saw and dilated upon; and it ranked when he thought that this hypothetical ad- venturer had rights, level and equal to his, always supposing he had any.

In this state of mind he drooped idly over the rail as the yacht drew out of the bay, the evening of the second day. The glories of the southern sun- set lingered and vanished, a-begging, without his senses being roused by them; and long after the sea, cham- eleonlike, changed from rose to laven- der, from lavender to gray, the moun- tains yet jealously clung to their vivid aureolas of phantom gold. Fitzgerald saw nothing but writing on the water.

"Well, my boy," said Cathewe, lounging affectionately against Fitz- gerald, "here we are, rolled over again."

"What?"

Cathewe described a circle with his finger lazily.

"Oh!" said Fitzgerald, listless. "An- other day more or less, crowded into the past, doesn't matter."

"Maybe. If we could only have the full days and deposit the others and draw as we need them; but we can't do it. And yet each day means some- thing; there ought always to be a lit- tle of it worth remembering."

"Old parson!" cried Fitzgerald, with a jab of his elbow.

"All bally rot, eh? I wish I could look at it that way. Yet, when a man mopes as you are doing, when this sunset. . . ."

"New one every day."

"What's the difficulty, Jack?"

"Am I walking around with a sign on my back?" testily.

"Of a kind, yes."

Cathewe spoke so solemnly that Fitz- gerald looked round, and saw that which set his ears burning. Immedi- ately he lowered his gaze and sought the water again.

"Have I been making an ass of my- self, Arthur?"

"No, Jack; but you are laying your- self open to some wonder. For three or four days now, except for the 48 hours on land there, you've been a sort of killjoy. Even the admiral has remarked it."

"Tell him it's my liver," with a laugh not wholly free of embarrassment. "Suppose," he continued, in a low voice; "suppose—" But he couldn't go on.

"Yes, suppose," said Cathewe, tak- ing up the broken thread; "suppose there was a person who had a heap of money, or will have some day; and suppose there's another person who has but little and may have less in days to come. Is that the supposition, Jack? The presumption of an old friend, a right that ought never to be abrogated." Cathewe laid a hand on his young friend's shoulder; there was a silent speech of knowledge and brotherhood in it such as Fitzgerald could not mistake.

"That's the supposition," he admit- ted generously.

"Well, money counts only when you buy horses and yachts and houses, it never really matters in anything else."

"It is easy to say that."

"It is also easy to learn that it is true."

"Isn't there a good deal of buying these days where they should be giv- ing?"

"Not among real people. You have had enough experience with both types to be competent to distinguish the one from the other. You have birth and brains and industry; you're a decent sort of chap besides," genially. "Can money buy these things when ground- ed on self-respect as they are in you? Come along now; for the admiral sent me after you. It's the steward's cham- pagne cocktail; and you know how good they are. And remember, if you will put your head into the clouds, don't take your feet off the deck."

Fitzgerald expanded under his tact- ful interpretation. A long breath of re- lief issued from his heart, and the rending doubt was dissipated: the vul- ture-shadow spread its dark pennons and wheeled down the west. A price- less thing is that friend upon whom one may shift the part of a burden. It seemed to be one of Cathewe's occupa- tions in life to absorb, in a kindly, un- emotional manner, other people's trou- bles. It is this type of man, too, who rarely shares his own.

It would be rather graceless to say that after drinking the cocktail Fitz- gerald resumed his aforetime rosal lenses. He was naturally at heart an optimist, as are all men of ac- tion. And so the admiral, who had begun to look upon him with puzzled commiseration, came to the conclusion that the young man's liver had resumed its normal functions. An old woman would have diagnosed the case as one of heart (as Mrs. Cold- field secretly and readily and happily did); but an old fellow like the ad- miral generally compromises on the liver.

When one has journeyed for days on the unquiet sea, a touch of land underfoot renews, Antaeus-wise, one's strength and mental activity; so a fes- tive spirit presided at the dinner table. The admiral determined to vault the enforced repression of his secret. In- asmuch as it must be told, the pres- ent seemed a propitious moment. He signed for the attendants to leave the salon, and then rapped on the table for silence. He obtained it easily enough.

"My friends," he began, "where do you think this boat is really going?"

"Marseilles," answered Coldfield.

"Where else?" cried M. Ferraud, as if diversion from that course was something of an improbability.

"Corsica. We can leave you at Mar- seilles, Mr. Ferraud, if you wish; but I advise you to remain with us. It will be something to tell in your old age."

Cathewe glanced across to Fitzger- ald, as if to ask: "Do you know any- thing about this?" Fitzgerald, catch- ing the sense of this mute inquiry, nodded affirmatively.

"Corsica is a beautiful place," said Hildegarde. "I spent a spring in Ajaccio."

"Well, that is our port," confessed the admiral, laying his precious docu- ments on the table. "The fact is, we are going to dig up a treasure," with a flourish.

Laughter and incredulous exclama- tions followed this statement.

"Pirates?" cried Coldfield, with a good-natured jeer. He had cruised with the admiral before. "Where's the cutlass and jolly roger? Yo-ho! and a bottle o'rum!"

"Yes. And where's the other ship following at our heels, as they always do in treasure hunts, the rival pirates who will cut our throats when we have dug up the treasure?"—from Cathewe.

"Treasures!" mumbled M. Ferraud from behind his pineapple. Carefully he avoided Fitzgerald's gaze, but he noted the expression on Breitmann's face. It was not pleasant.

"Just a moment," the admiral re- quested patiently. "I know it smells fishy. Laura, go ahead and read the documents to the unbelieving giaours. Mr. Fitzgerald knows and so does Mr. Breitmann."

"Tell us about it, Laura. No jok- ing, now," said Coldfield, surrendering his incredulity with some hesitation. "And if the treasure involves no fight- ing or diplomatic tangle, count me in. Think of it, Jane," turning to his wife, "two old church-goers like you and me, a-going after a pirate's treas- ure! Doesn't it make you laugh?"

Laura unfolded the story, and when she came to the end, the excitement was hot and Babylonic. Napoleon! What a word! A treasure put toget- her to rescue him from St. Helena! Gold, French gold, English gold, Spanish and Austrian gold, all mil- dewed in a rotting chest somewhere back of Ajaccio! It was unbelievable, fantastic as one of these cinemata- graph pictures, running backward.

"But what are you going to do with it when you find it?"

"Findings is keepings," quoted the admiral "Perhaps divide it, perhaps turn it over to France, providing France agrees to use it for charitable purposes."

"A fine plan, is it not, Mr. Breit- mann?" said M. Ferraud.

"Findings is keepings," repeated Breitmann, with a pale smile.

The eyes of Hildegrade von Mitter burned and burned. Could she but read what lay behind that impassive face! And he took it all with a smile! What would he do? what would he do now? kept recurring in her mind. She knew the man, or at least she thought she did; and she was aware that there existed in his soul dark caverns which she had never dared to explore. Yes, what would he do now? How would he put his hand upon this gold? She trembled with apprehension.

And later, when she found the cour- age to put the question boldly, he answered with a laugh, so low and yet so wild with fury that she drew away from him in dumb terror.

To Be Continued.

THE TOWN OF VANISHED GLORIES

GILBERT CHESTERTON, IN THE LONDON NEWS.

THERE is something creepy in the flat eastern counties; a brush of the white feather. There is a stillness, which is rather of the mind than of the bodily senses. Rapid changes and sudden revelations of scenery, even when they are soundless, have something in them analogous to a movement of music, to a crash or a cry. Mountain hamlets spring out on us with a shout like mountain brig- ands. Comfortable valleys accept us with open arms and warm words, like comfortable innkeepers. But traveling in the great level lands has a curiously still and lonely quality; lonely even when there are plenty of people on the road and in the market place. One's voice seems to break an almost elvish silence, and something unreasonably weird in the phrase of the nursery tales. "And he went a little further and come to another place," comes back into the mind.

In some such mood I came along a lean, pale road south of the fens and found myself in a large, quiet and seemingly forgotten village. It was one of those places that instantly produce a frame of mind which, it may be, one afterward decks out with unreal de- tails. I daresay that grass did not really grow in the sereets, but I came away with a curious impression that it did. I daresay the market place was not literally lonely and without sign of life, but it left the vague imupression of being so. The place was large and even loose in design, yet it had the air of something hidden away and always overlooked. It seemed shy, like a big yokel; the low roofs seemed to be duck- ing behind the hedges and railings, and the chimneys holding their breath. I came into it in that dread hour of the afternoon which is neither after lunch nor before tea, nor anything else even on a half-holiday, and I had a fantas- tic feeling that I had strayed into a lost and extra hour that is not num- bered in the 24.

I entered an inn which stood openly in the market place, yet was almost as private as a private house. Those who talk of "public houses" as if they were all one problem would have been both puzzled and pleased with such a place. In the front window a stout old lady in black with an elaborate cap sat doing a large piece of needlework. She had a kind of comfortable Puritanism about her; and might have been (perhaps she was) the original Mrs. Grundy. A little more withdrawn into the parlor sat a tall, strong and serious girl, with a face of beautiful honesty and with a pair of scissors stuck in her belt, doing a small piece of needlework. Two feet behind them sat a hulking laborer with a humorous face like wood painted scarlet, with a huge mug of mild beer which he had not touched, and proba- bly would not touch for hours. On the hearth rug there was an equally mo- tionless cat; and on the table a copy of Household Words.

I was conscious of some atmosphere, still and yet bracing, that I had met somewhere in literature. There was poetry in it as well as piety; and yet it was not poetry after my particular taste. It was somehow at once solid and airy. Then I remembered that it was the atmosphere in some of Words- worth's rural poems, which are full of genuine freshness and wonder and yet are in some incurable way common- place. This was curious, for Words- worth's men were of the rocks and fells, and not of the fenlands or flats. But perhaps it is the clearness of still water and the mirrored skies of meres and pools that produce this crystalline virtue. Perhaps that is why Words- worth is called a Lake Poet instead of a mountain poet. Perhaps it is the water that does it. Certainly the whole of that town was like a cup of water given at morning.

After a few sentences exchanged at long intervals in the manner of rustic courtesy, I inquired casually what was the name of the town. The old lady answered that its name was Stilton, and composedly continued her needle- work. But I had paused with my mug in air and was gazing at her with a suddenly arrested concern. "I sup- pose," I said, "that it has nothing to do with the chesse of that name." "Oh, yes," she answered with a staggering indifference, "they used to make it here."

I put down my mug with a gravity far greater than her own. "But this place is a shrine!" I said. Pilgrims should be pouring into it from wher- ever the English legend has endured alive. There ought to be a colossal statue in the market place of the man who invented Stilton cheese. There ought to be another colossal statue of the first cow who provided the founda- tions of it. There should be a bur- nished tablet let into the ground on the spot where some courageous man first ate Stilton cheese and survived. On the top of a neighboring hill (if there are any neighboring hills) there should be a huge model of a Stilton cheese, made of some rich green marble and engraved with some haughty motto. I suggest something like 'Ver non sem- per viret; sed Stiltonia semper vires- cit.'" The old lady said, "Yes, sir," and continued her domestic occupa- tions.

After a strained and emotional si- lence, I said: "If I take a meal here to- night can you give me any Stilton?"

"No, sir; I'm afraid we haven't got ate Stilton cheese and survived. On speaking as if it were something thou- sands of miles away.

"This is awful," I said, and politely disengaging myself, I made my way as quickly as possible to the nearest large, noisy and nasty town in that neighbor- hood, where I sought out the nearest, vulgar, tawdry and avaricious restau- rant. There (after trifling with beef, mutton, puddings, pies, and so on) I got a Stilton cheese. I was so much moved by my memories that I wrote a sonnet to the cheese. Some critical friends have hinted to me that my son- net it not strictly new; that it contains "echoes" (as they express it) of some other poem that they have read some- where. Here, at least, are the lines I wrote:

SONNET TO A STILTON CHEESE.

Stilton, thou shouldst be living at this hour
And so thou art. Nor losest grace thereby;
England has need of thee, and so have I—
She is a Fen. Far as the eye can scour,
League after grassy league, from Lin- coln tower
To Stilton in the fields, she is a fen,
Yet this high cheese, by choice of fenland men,
Like a tall green volcano rose in power.
Plain living and long drinking are no more,
And pure religion reading "House- hold Words,"
And sturdy manhood sitting still all day
Shrink, like thise cheese that crumbles to its core;
While my digestion, like the house of lords,
The heaviest burdens on herself doth lay.

I confess I feel myself as if some lit- erary influence, something that has haunted me, were present in this oth- erwise original poem; but it is hopeless to disentangle it now.

Odd Uses of Common Things

FROM the point of view of the av- erage American not a few of the common things of life are used surprisingly in other countries. Fa- miliar foods become industrial raw material and some products which he knows but doesn't eat become ordi- nary articles of diet.

Sunflowers, for instance, are com- mon enough in this country, but they are grown chiefly for the sake of their big, showy blossoms. Little attention is paid to the seeds. The birds eat some of them and many fall to the ground unused. At best, they are only food for poultry.

In Russia sunflowers are grown in great abundance, far exceeding the production of the same plant in the United States. There the sunflower is a crop and its seeds are eaten in large quantities by the people. They do not make meals of sunflower seeds, but it is a common Russian habit to carry some of them in a convenient pocket and nibble them as Americans eat peanuts at a circus or a baseball game.

Peanuts, in turn, are used in enor- mous quantities in France and to some extent in Germany and other European countries, but not so much for eating as for making soap and oil. They are imported at Marseilles by thousands of tons, shiploads coming from Africa and other warm countries to be ground up in mills and the oil pressed out for use as soap grease. The cake left is fed to livestock much as the similar oil cake made from cot- ton seed is used.

Another source of food for domestic animals which is coming into greater vogue in Europe all the while is the cake made from the oily soya beans of Manchuria. In the United States the bean is thought of only as human food, placed on a pedestal of popu- larity in Boston and made the chief reliance of many a boarding house in mining districts and lumber camps, but in Europe the Manchurian bean is consumed in immense quantities for feeding cattle and for making oils.

The average American thinks of the cocoanut as human food. He knows that it is not much used in this coun- try, figuring chiefly in cakes and pies and candy, but he is likely to have a definite impression that it is a staple of diet in the tropics, where it grows.

That is true, but the bulk of the co- coanuts used by man are ground up for soap oils and for the oil cake left after the flesh or meat of the nuts has been pressed as nearly dry as it pays to squeeze it. The quantity of cocoa- nuts consumed in mills for such pur- poses is prodigious.

One mill in Sydney, New South Wales, crushes about 1,500,000 cocoa- nuts every week. It takes the crop of 23,000 acres of palm trees in the is- lands of the South Pacific every year, and it supplies the Australian market with a large part of the soap and glycerine and oil cake used there, be- sides sending much oil to Europe.

Olives are another Old World staple which furnishes a great deal of oil for soap as well as for human food. The poorer qualities of oil from olives are mainly used for grease, and in some countries the olive is the principal source of stock for soap.

Germany's enormous potato crop is a great surprise to many Americans, because it is far too big to be eaten by the people of the country where it is grown and not much is exported. In an average year the German empire produces four or five times the crop of the United States, though the popu- lation of Germany is about 28,000,000 less than that of this country.

The Germans feed potatoes to live stock in large quantities, and they use a considerable part of their crop in making alcohol for the industrial arts. Their manufactures keep their mar- kets from being swamped by their very productive potato fields.

An astonishing quantity of lemons is used every year in Sicily for mak- ing lemon extracts and acid. Many millions of good lemons are cut up and pressed dry for that purpose and the products of this industry are mar- keted all over the world.

This list of common food substances which are consumed largely, often chiefly for other purposes, might be much lengthened. In the complex in- dustrial and commercial life of the times the manifold uses to which fa- miliar things are put is one of the commonest and yet most curious phases of the world.

A Sleeping Memory

BY E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

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CHAPTER XXXV.

Hood entered belligerent. He bow- ed coldly to Marian, who, in obedience to a gesture from Powers, left the room. But when he faced Powers he stood with his hands behind his back and his fair, honest face was grim with anger.

"Sir Powers Fiske," he said, "I have a few words to say to you. This is Mr. John Hardinge, brother of Col- onel Hardinge, of Calcutta."

The two men exchanged frigid bows.

"You have under your roof a young lady who is living here under a false name."

"It is possible," Powers answered coolly. "I should like to know whose business it is—save hers and mine. If she is not Eleanor Hardinge, daughter of Colonel Hardinge, late of the Bengal Lancers, well and good. To borrow an identity—supposing she has done so—is not a punishable of- fence. You can call her what you like. I have no objection."

"She is Eleanor Surtoes, and my betrothed wife," Captain Hood said doggedly.

"What of it?" Powers demanded. "She herself denies it—and she should know. She is under no restraint here. My sister is her chaperone. She is of age, and her own mistress."

Hood interposed.

"Look here," he said. "Here is the point. The young lady's name is Eleanor Surtoes. She came to your flat one night from Bearmain's shop, and was apparently taken ill there. On her recovery she is introduced into your household and to society as Miss Hardinge. I can prove that she is Eleanor Surtoes. What we want is an explanation."

"I have no explanation whatever to give you," Powers answered firmly. "I do not recognize your right to come here, and I beg you to leave at once. You can take whatever steps you like."

"So far as I am concerned," Mr. Hardinge said gravely, "my interest in this matter is purely accidental. The young lady whom I have just seen outside is not my niece, nor is she in the least like her. I could have wished, sir," he added severely, "that your could have invented some other identity for four—young friend; but beyond taking steps, as I shall do for my brother's satisfaction, to prove that Eleanor Hardinge was drowned in the Colombo, and that this young person has no connection with my family, I have no further concern in this most unpleasant affair."

Powers turned toward his other vis- itor.

"Mr. Hardinge," he said, "has adopted a sensible view of the matter. Later on I may be able to offer him some explanation of the origin of this unfortunate—mistake. I am perfect- ly willing for him to adopt the course he suggests. Now, is there anything else you wish to say?"

"Not to you," Hood answered. "I must speak to Miss Surtoes before I leave the house."

"You have spoken to her about this phantasm of yours so often," Powers said impatiently. "Surely her man- ner has conveyed to you by this time that she does not desire to be worried any more."

The slight irritation in Powers' tone determined Hood.

"I shall not drop this matter, or leave this neighborhood," he said, firmly, "until I have had another in- terview with Miss Surtoes."

Powers shrugged his shoulders.

"Supposing that she is willing to see you," he said, "will you promise to accept her decision as final?"

"I am leaving for India in a fort- night," Hood answered. "I shall not trouble you again in any case.

Powers rang the bell and sent a message to Eleanor. In a few mo- ments she appeared.

"There is an old friend of yours here, Eleanor," Powers said, "who declines to go away without seeing you."

She shook hands with Hood, and look at him inquiringly.

"I thought that you had gone back to India, Captain Hood," she remark- ed listlessly.

"I am going in a few days," he an- swered. "Eleanor, we know every- thing. I cannot leave without a defi- nite explantion with you."

"What do you mean?" she asked coldly. "You have no right to talk to me like that."

"I have the right which belongs to the man whom you promised to marry," he answered. "You deceiv- ed me very cleverly and very wonder- fully once. I know you now, Eleanor Surtoes. I am as sure of you as of my own identity."

She looked at Powers with a puz- zled frown.

"Can you tell me what it all means?" she asked.

"I believe that Captain Hood is mis- taking you for another young lady," he said coolly. "I have promised that you shall listen to him."

She sighed, and leaned back in her chair.

"Very well, then. Go on," she said. He bent over her.

"Eleanor," he said, "I am determ- ined that you should know this. I never received the letter which you wrote to me from your home in Yorkshire until a month before I left India."

She sat up again and looked at him with wide-open eyes.

"You must be mad," she declared. "I have never written you a letter in my life, nor have I ever been in Yorkshire."

He bit his lip and flinched before her steady gaze.

"I can well understand, Eleanor," he continued, "that my silence must have seemed very cruel to you. The fault was not mine. I wrote to you by every mail after hearing of your father's losses, and your own misfor- tunes. I applied at once for leave, and have come home to ask you to redeem your promise, and return with me as my wife."

"It is absurd!" she answered scorn- fully. "I never promised to marry you. I never had the least intention of doing so. You were an amusing companion for a short time in Lon- don, although you bored me now and then with your strange talk about some wonderful likeness. You asked me to marry you, and I declined. I am quite sure that I never encour- aged you in the slightest. I never re- garded you as a possible husband."

A light flashed in his eyes strange to both of them.

"You adhere to that statement?" he asked. "Of your own free will you tell me that we were not engaged in Yorkshire; that we met for the first time at Lady Fiske's house in Berke- ley Square?"

"Certainly I do."

He opened his locket and held it out to her.

"That, I suppose, is not your pic- ture?"

She looked at it at first carelessly —afterwards with a vague trouble in her eyes.

"Where did you get that?" she asked.

"There is the photographer's name," he answered. "Brown & Sons, of York. You gave it to me yourself on the night I left England."

She looked suddenly at Powers. His face was inscrutable. She sat for a moment as though thinking.

"It is like me," she said quietly. "I can say no more."

Her tone grew softer. The sense of trouble lingered in her eyes. He leaned over her, and his face was stern no longer.

"Eleanor, let us make an end of this," he begged. "If there is any- thing to be explained between us, let us have it out. Don't keep up this de- ception any longer. You owe me at least the truth, and I will have it. Remember that I am not pleading my own cause any longer. I will ac- cept my dismissal. Everything is over between us. Only do not ask me to go back to India without having this mystery explained to me. I want to be certain that your actions are uncontrolled, that no one is exercis- ing any evil influence over you."

She half closed her eyes. Powers alone realized that her composure was severely taxed. A great fear was and was saved from the wreck by some fishermen. That is true, is it not, keeping him silent.

Powers?" she asked suddenly, turning toward him.

"It is true," he answered calmly.

"It is false!" Hood cried fiercely. "Here is John Hardinge, brother of Colonel Hardinge, and he declares that you are neither his niece nor in the least like her. Here is the photo- graph of Eleanor Surtoes"—he dashed it upon the table before him. "Eleanor, what has come to you? Why do you lie to me like this? You are Eleanor Surtoes. I would stake my life upon it. With my last breath I would swear to it."

Johnson, unseen before, sprang up from his corner, his shrill voice trem- ulous with excitement.

"I, too! I, too, will swear it; in Heaven or Hell I will swear it. You are Eleanor Surtoes, and I checked your bills day by day at Bearmain's, and took you and Ada to the theatre only a few nights before you ran away. It's that devil over there who's put it icto your mind to try and deceive us all," he cried passionately. "Curse him!"

Eleanor half rose and tottered back. She was white to the lips.

"Powers," she said, send them away. I must talk to you alone. Go away, all of you."

Then Powers knew that a crisis had come, and if a wish could have killed Hood he would have been a dead man. He opened the door and pointed to a room opposite.

"Go in there," he ordered, in a fierce whisper. "You shall have your explan- ation presently."

He closed and locked the door after

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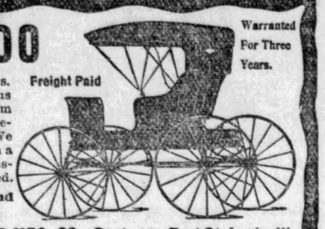

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them; then he returned to Eleanor. Her face was buried in her hands. She was sobbing convulsively.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

It seemed to him as she sat there, with tear-stained face and quivering lips, that it was indeed the weary shopgirl of the Edgware Road who was with him once more. There was a light in her eyes as of some new understanding.

"Listen," she said slowly. "You must tell me the truth now. Who am I?"

"You are Eleanor Surtoes," he answered. "You lived in Yorkshire, and I have no doubt you were engaged to Captain Hood. You came to me from Bearmain's, the drapers in the Edgware Road."

She drew a little breath through her teeth.

"This time," she said, "the truth! The truth, mind!"

He assented gravely.

"I first met you," he said, "by accident when you were employed at Bearmain's. You had no relatives or any friends. You had been brought up in luxury and among gentle people. Your father lost all his money, died and you were penniless. Bearmain's was your last resource. When I met you you were utterly miserable. . . . You went out with me once or twice. To some extent I was your confidant. Once you said this to me: that for one year of full, untrammelled life—life at its best—you would give all the rest of your days—you would gladly risk death. It was to me you said that, Eleanor, and it set me thinking."

"This is truth?"

"God's truth, Eleanor."

"It is the black wall," she moaned. "It is always there."

"I was just back from India," he continued, "fresh from the strange teachings of an old Indian professor. He had shown me how in certain cases of great mental shock or acute unhappiness it was possible to restore health by the destruction of memory."

She cried out, holding her hands before her. Her face was white with horror.

"It was your work!"

"It was my work," he echoed, with faltering voice. "I proposed it to you. I told you of the risks; I offered you the life you desired if all went well. You deliberately accepted. But I took no account of temperament. The cases which I had been shown were all successful. I knew nothing of complications. I did not dream that it would change you so."

"It was your work!"

"Eleanor," he cried, "be fair to me. I showed you all the risks; you yourself were in the depths of despair—you hinted even at suicide. And am I not punished, I am like the man who slew the thing he loved. If only I had realized before. Dear, you must trust in me still. I will give my life to undo this evil thing. At least, I swear this. If I cannot break down that black wall I will fill your present and your future with happiness. We will travel and you will get stronger. I can give you health, Eleanor, if only you will trust in me."

She roused herself as though from an apathy.

"Why was I called by a name which was not my own?" she asked.

"I will explain. My bargain with you was that you should be found a place in life where the best of all things should be open to you. I could only keep my word by having you socially recognized. It happened that on the day you came to me I received a letter from Colonel Hardinge, committing his daughter to my care, and almost immediately afterwards I heard of the shipwreck, and that she was drowned. I knew that he had no friends in England, and that he would never return here. My mother was, of course, prepared to receive Eleanor Hardinge, so I decided to risk it. I never dreamed of your becoming such a figure in society, or I should never have ventured it. You see, it was my only chance of really keeping my word to you."

"Did Dr. Trowse—know of this?" she asked slowly.

"Yes."

"You have quarreled with him?"

"I have."

"Why?"

"Perhaps it is better, Eleanor, that you should know. In your weak state of health, and on account of certain brain disturbances, you are an excellent subject for—further experiments."

"Oh, how can you!" she cried.

He caught her hands tightly.

"Dear, never believe it of me for a moment," he said passionately. "It is Trowse who is anxious to make them. I have told him if he dares even to come near you with such an intention I will shoot him without mercy. Have no fear, Eleanor. I go about armed, and Trowse knows that I am in earnest. He is not the man to risk his life."

"I am afraid of him—oh, I am afraid!" she whispered brokenly. "He will come here, Powers; he will find me alone. He will call to me and I shall have to go."

"I will not leave your side," he declared, "until you are my wife; and after then you will be as safe as though he were dead. Eleanor, I have told you all the truth. Remember how I have suffered. Dear, as my love for you has grown day by day, and I have watched—and realized what I have done, it has been like a knife in my heart. You will forgive me, Eleanor?"

"Yes," she said slowly. "I must forgive you. It was a bargain, and you have kept your part. But, Powers, I have no pleasure in living. All day long my head aches; there are strange sounds in my ears. I seem scarcely able to recognize myself from hour to hour. Let me die, Powers. You could do it without risk."

He threw himself on his knees before her. The words had left her lips so coldly—she spoke as one whom suffering or dejection has robbed of all fear.

"Eleanor," he cried, "do you want to send me mad? Don't you know that I love you? I couldn't live without you, Eleanor! My love!"

He covered her face with kisses, but his passion wore itself out before the marble-like coldness which neither rejected nor encouraged him. He rose slowly to his feet. He was chilled and miserable.

"You will try not to think of this any more, Eleanor?" he pleaded.

"I will try," she promised.

He made an effort at cheerfulness.

"Come," he said, "we must remember those people in the other room."

Eleanor rose to her feet.

"You have been very cruel" she said, a dull note of irritation in her tone. "All this time I have been trying to build up for myself a past. Now you have destroyed it. . . . What are you going to say to them?"

"You are sure that you do not want to marry Captain Hood?" he asked, looking at her with an anxious smile.

"I am quite sure that I do not," she answered.

"I will get rid of them quietly," he said, "if you will promise not to interfere or contradict me."

She assented. He opened the door and called to them.

"Captain Hood," he said, "and you, Mr. Johnson, 'you have both of you exercised yourselves considerably as to the identity and welfare of this young lady—my ward! Whether her name be Surtoes or Hardinge is no longer a matter of any moment. In a very short time she will have changed it, for she has promised to become my wife."

She was suddenly the cynosure of all eyes. Her face remained unmoved, colorless, weary. Powers, who was watching her closely, found something chilling in her composure. To Hood it was unnatural. He turned at once towards her.

"Is it true?" he asked.

"Yes, it is true!"

Hood resitated. The situation was now beset with complications.

"This—engagement is of your own free will?" he asked. "You have not been forced or coerced into it?"

"It is of my own free will," she answered. "I have not been forced into it."

Hood's face hardened. He stood before her doggedly.

"I have come from India," he said, "with but one object—to find you, and to take you back with me. I am to understand that you wish to forget or deny—our past. You intend to marry Sir Powers Fiske."

"I intend to marry Sir Powers Fiske—certainly," she repeated. "I do not understand half of what you say, and I wish you would go away."

Hood glanced towards his companions.

"There is nothing left for us to do but go," he said. "Eleanor, at least let me tell you this. If ever I had a single moment's doubt as to your identity, it is now. The Eleanor whom I knew and loved was something better than a heartless jilt. You are she, sure enough, but none the less you are a changed woman."

The shadow of a smile flickered upon her lips.

"That is quite true," she said. "I am a changed woman."

Hood turned to Powers.

"Sir Powers," he said, "I shall remain in England until your marriage is announced. You have deceived me from the first. I dont' know why, and I am no longer curious. I shall interfere in this matter no longer, provided that your marriage to Miss Surtoes takes place. Come, Johnson."

But Johnson had for the first time approached Eleanor. He stood looking at her, the dumb fidelity of a dog in his common little face.

"If only you would say just once that you remembered me, Miss Surtoes—Henry Johnson, you know. You always brought me your bills to check before any of the others."

"I do remember you," she said slowly. "You are the little man who is going to—"

She paused, and for a moment he was puzzled. Then a smile broke across his face.

"Quite right, Miss Surtoes, quite right!" he exclaimed, shaking his head vigorously. "I shall attend to it. Never fear. I shall see to it. That's all right."

Hood took him by the arm. The visitation was over. Powers drew a long sigh of relief.

"What did that little man mean Eleanor?" he asked.

She laughed.

"Can you tell me what any of them mean?" she answered. "They are all mad."

CHAPTER XXXVII.

"Powers!"

He sprang up. He had scarcely expected to see anything more of Eleanor that day; yet there she stood in the open window dressed for walking—her deep brown hair pinned down beneath a tam-o'-shanter, her morning gown changed for a tailor skirt and coat. Even in his first rapid glance he saw a wonderful change in her appearance. Her cheeks were flushed and her eyes bright. Once more she carried herself with the old lightsome grace. She called to him gayly.

"Come for a walk, Powers! I am going to take you somewhere."

He caught up his stick and hat, and followed her down the garden path. Then he saw that the color in her cheeks was not wholly natural. She was nervous and excited. At the gate he paused.

"Why not inland, Eleanor?" he suggested. "Let us go to Turton Woods."

She seemed scarcely to have heard him. Already she was well on her way shorewards. He caught her up in a few strides. The tide had gone down, and they walked dry-footed along the road. To their right was the marsh-land, with its long creeks, sinuous belts of silver, and its pools ebbing slowly away. Above their heads the larks were singing, and in their faces the freshening sea wind blew.

"You were right, Eleanor," he exclaimed. "There is no other walk but this. It is magnificent."

She ignored his speech. Her head was thrown back, her lips were parted. She drank in the breeze as though it were wine.

"This is the wind which Ulric and his men always loved," she murmured. "A wind from the north to the shore. Can't you feel the sting of the Iceland Snows?"

"Not I!" he answered, laughing. "To me it is soft and warm enough. But then, you know, I have no imagination."

They had reached the shore, but she turned sharp to the left along a low range of sandhills, faintly green with sprouting grass.

"Does this lead to any place in particular?" he asked. "If not, let us sit down. I am lazy."

"It leads to Rayston church," she answered. "We are going there."

He looked at her in quick surprise.

"How did you know that?" he asked. "I have heard of a place called Rayston, but there is no church there."

She laughed softly.

"I will show you where it stood, then," she answered. "I will show you, too, what sort of man Ulric was. It was the last of our raids. We had twelve ships, and nearly five hundred men, and everywhere the people fled without fighting, for no one could stand against Ulric and his men. For once I, too, was allowed to land, for we knew that our coming was unexpected, and there was no fear of defeat. Village by village they plundered, and sacked, and burned. Never had the spoil been greater. Night by night we made great fires, by which the ships followed us along the coast, and I sang to them till the embers burned low."

He clasped her fingers in his. They were hot and feverish.

"Shall we turn now, dear?" he said. "We have walked far enough in this sun. You shall tell me more of Ulric another day. I want to ask you about our cruise. You know that I am in treaty for a yacht."

She stopped short with a little cry, and pointed inland. To their left was a plowed field, and in the top corner were three grass and ivy-covered stone walls of immense thickness.

"See," she cried, "there stood Rayston Church! When we came here an old man met us waving a green bough. He told Ulric that all the folks had fled, and that their dwellings might be spared they had collected their treasures and belongings and stored them in the church. Ulric believed him, and they hastened to the church, all shouting and singing together for joy of such an easy victory. But when they were within a dozen yards of the building there came suddenly upon them from the slit apertures and the tower a cloud of poisoned arrows, and Ulric lost more men in those few minutes than ever in his life before. I was far behind, but I saw all. I saw Ulric raise his great two-edged sword and cut down to the ground the old man who had led them there. I saw them drag the trunk of a tree to the church door and batter it in, and not one Briton escaped. Ask that old man, Powers, what they have found in the fields here."

Powers called to a laborer digging on a potato patch close at hand.

"What is the name of that ruin?" he asked.

The man surveyed it doubtfully.

"There ain't anyone as rightly knows, sir," he admitted. "Our vicar has looked at the walls, and reckoned it must have been a church."

Powers nodded.

"Have any Danish trophies ever been found about here?" he asked.

The old man smiled.

"You see this field, sir?" he answered. "I've heard my grandfather say that when he used to plough that one day it must have been sown with human bones. There's an old horn mug been found here, too, that they say, from the shape of it, must have belonged to some foreigners. It's in the British Museum in London."

Powers threw him a shilling and turned away with Eleanor.

"You have been here before," he said, in a low tone.

"Never since I came with Ulric," she answered, "and that must have been a very, very long time ago. There were no houses in those days, nor any fields. Yet the land is the same, the land and the sea. They do not change."

They sat down on a sandy knoll. Powers took her hand in his.

"Dear," he said softly, "it is not well for you to dwell upon these fancies. Try and think instead of the future—our future. Tell me what countries you would like to visit."

"Fancies, do you call them," she repeated scornfully. "They are not fancies. They are memories."

"Call them what you will, dear," he said, "but let them lie. They belong to a dead past. It is the future that concerns us.

She drew a little closer to him. For the first time he felt his pressure upon her fingers returned.

"Powers," she said, in a low tone, "have you seen him? He is somewhere about."

"Whom do you mean?" he asked quickly.

"Trowse!"

Powers set his teeth.

"I have not seen him," he answered. "He will not come here now. I have warned him."

She shook her head.

"He is here now," she said. "I know that he is not far away. Look along the sea path, Powers."

He turned round. Save for a flight of seagulls, he could see no living object.

"There is not a soul in sight, dear," he said reassuringly. "Believe me, you need have no fear."

To Be Continued.

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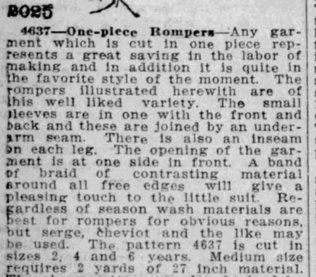
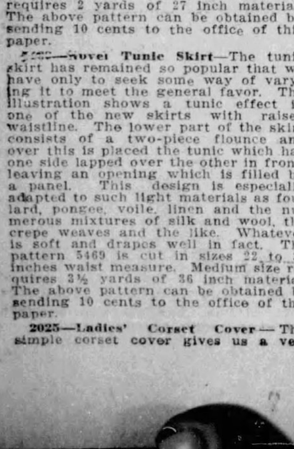


5460

5471—Pretty Outing Dress—For all ordinary purposes this dress will be found a most comfortable model. The waist is a sailor blouse, with small tucks at each shoulder in front and none at all in the back. The neck is finished with a large sailor collar. The skirt has a very flat panel in the back formed by a box pleat, stitched down along its edges, and the balance is fitted by darts. The opening is in the center of the front on a line with that of the waist. Either serge, cashmere or other soft woolen and pongee, linen, gingham or other wash fabrics may be used in making this dress. The pattern 5471 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5⅛ yards of 36 inch material with 9¼ yards of braid. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.



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4637—One-piece Rompers—Any garment which is cut in one piece represents a great saving in the labor of making and in addition it is quite in the favorite style of the moment. The rompers illustrated herewith are of this well liked variety. The small sleeves are in one with the front and back and these are joined by an underarm seam. There is also an inseam on each leg. The opening of the garment is at one side in front. A band of braid of contrasting material around all free edges will give a pleasing touch to the little suit. Regardless of season wash materials are best for rompers for obvious reasons, but serge, cheviot and the like may be used. The pattern 4637 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 27 inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5460—Novel Tunic Skirt—The tunic skirt has remained so popular that we have only to seek some way of varying it to meet the general favor. The illustration shows a tunic effect in one of the new skirts with raised waistline. The lower part of the skirt consists of a two-piece flounce and over this is placed the tunic which has one side lapped over the other in front, leaving an opening which is filled in by a panel. This design is especially adapted to such light materials as foulard, pongee, voile, linen and the numerous mixtures of silk and wool, the crepe weaves and the like. Whatever is soft and drapes well in fact. The pattern 5469 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 36 inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

2025—Ladies' Corset Cover—This simple corset cover gives us a very good style for wear under dresses of light material, especially for slender women, as the gathered front supplies a little fullness. The neck is cut out in quite a deep rounded outline and trimmed with a narrow edging of lace. Below this the body of the garment is gathered and attached to a beading through which ribbon is run. The back of the corset cover is very flat at the top, but has a few gathers at the waist. The peculiar feature of this corset cover is that it has no under arm seams and no opening except at the neck, the intention being that it should be slipped on over the head. Lawn, cambric, batiste and the like are suitable materials. The pattern 2025 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires ⅞ of a yard of 36 inch material and 3¾ yards of edging. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5460—For Very Little Ones—The envelope style of rompers is perhaps the most useful for the very little people. The illustration shows one of these. There is a small square yoke in front, but none in the back. The body of the rompers and the legs are cut in one with no inseam at the legs. The diagram shows plainly the construction of the garment. The neck is cut low and the sleeves may be either full length or three-quarter, in either case finished with a plain band. Gingham is the most durable material for rompers as they are sure to receive hard usage, but the lighter colors may be selected where laundering is not a consideration. The pattern 5460 is cut in one year size only. To make the garment will require 1⅝ yards of 27 inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

4531—Ladies' Combination—The use of embroidery is now almost a fad, but it is based on simple common sense, for it makes such garments as underwear very attractive without a great deal of labor being necessary to render them so. The corset cover of this combination is in one piece, cut from flouncing, with no shoulder seams, and only short seams under the arms. The petticoat has a deep yoke, which is joined to the corset cover by a belt of beading and at its lower edge the lower portion of the petticoat is attached being first pleated or gathered as preferred. The pattern 5431 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1⅝ yards of 15 inch flouncing for the corset cover, 2¼ yards of 24 inch flouncing for the petticoat and ⅞ yards of plain 36 inch material for the yoke. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5472—Misses' Middy Suit—There is something so sensible and so stylish about this style that it bids fair to remain permanently in vogue. The blouse of the present design is varied by having a central panel, with the long seams reaching to the shoulders in both front and back. The blouse is quite long and the lower edge is trimmed with a band all around. The neck has the usual sailor collar and a small inner shield, with a standing collar which may be worn or omitted. The sleeves may be full length or three-quarter as preferred. The skirt has five gores with the reversed pleat finished in the back. The band effect is obtained at the lower edge by hemming the skirt on the right side. These suits are usually made of linen or of serge. The pattern 5472 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36 inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5428—A Summer Skirt—This design shows a dainty model for a summer skirt. As illustrated it was made of plain white lawn and embroidery, but sheer fabrics, such as marquisettes, batiste, printed tulle and the like and also soft silks, pongee, foulard or messaline may also be employed. The upper part is laid in fine tucks and a band of insertion is placed above a deep tuck below which is a gathered flounce. The opening of the skirt is in the back. Figured material for the upper part and plain band and flounce will also be found effective. The pattern 5428 is cut in sizes 22 to 36 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material, 5⅝ yards of 15 inch flouncing. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5423—Child's Frock—This natty little dress is another of those models which are really plain in construction but which appear dressy because of some stylish feature. In this case the blouse is the one so familiar to us, with short shoulder tucks in front and long ones in the back. The ornamental feature is the trimming around the neck, round in the back and coming down in a shaped piece in front, simulating the closing, which is really in the back. The skirt is plainly gathered and attached to the blouse. Pongee or foulard silk, galatea, gingham and light weight woolen materials are suitable for this frock. The pattern 5423 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 36 inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5422—Ladies' Shirt Waist—The useful shirt waist is shown in this design in a new guise. At the neck there is a standing collar and attached to this a small chemisette. Outlining the opening of the neck there is a roll collar which ends at the base of the chemisette. From this point down the waist closes in the center of the front with buttons and buttonholes in a shaped strap. Small tucks at the shoulders form a panel effect in front and back. A plain shirt sleeve completes the garment. Percale, madras, linen, pongee and many other wash materials are suitable for this waist. The pattern 5422 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36 inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

4531 5472 5428 5423 5422

5427 5442

5442—Novel and Smart—The short jacket is the leading style of the hour and in the illustration one which is all that it should be shown. The panel effect is used in front and back, the side bodies being joined by long seams. The closing is very low on one side and the openings of the coat and the neck are trimmed with a large collar extending in shawl style to the closing point. Simple coat sleeves complete the coat. Pongee, satin, linen and many other materials may be used in making this jacket. The pattern 5442 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 50 inch material and ¾ yard of 24 inch satin. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5427—Child's Dress—In this charming little frock we have quite an elaborate effect although the construction is quite simple. The dress is made like many others, with the waist plain, a small box pleat filling each center of the front and full length tucks from shoulder to belt in both front and back. The ornamental touch is provided by the yoke collar, which is a trimming that may be omitted or used at discretion. The skirt is a kilt model attached to the waist beneath a belt. Such simple fabrics as lawn, organdie, marquisette, linen and gingham will make up appropriately in this style. The pattern 5427 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material and ¾ of a yard of 18 inch allover to trim as pictured.

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The FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer possible.

Will some reader tell me of a good way to keep the birds away from my grapes and other fruit?—P., Chipley, Fla.

I would like to know of an effective way to kill dandelions and get them out of the lawn without doing injury to the grass. Who can tell?—W., Indiana.

Can anyone tell me how to keep apricots from falling off the trees? I have two large trees which are loaded every year, but always keep dropping off, until no more than seven or eight ever ripen.—F., Bellaire, Mich.

What will help hogs that have a cough? And what will cure hog cholera? I would be pleased to hear from somebody.—W., Niles Lake, Ind.

My cow has some sort of skin disease. She breaks out all over, and is particularly bad on head and neck. who can give me a remedy?

What is the best time to cut dock in order to kill the weeds? Would like all the information it is possible to give.—A., Andrews, Ind.

SURE CURE FOR GAPES

Keep on hand a small bottle of carbolic acid. Get a tight storebox and put a slat partition across one end of it. Put all chickens in the larger end of the box and cover with an old piece of carpet. Put an iron burr or nut into the fire and get it red hot; then put a spoonful of carbolic acid in a tin lid and put it in the smaller end of the box and drop the hot iron into the acid. Keep the chickens in the fumes from a minute and a half to two minutes—then let them have fresh air, for they will be dizzy for a few minutes. I have never lost a chick treated in this way.—Mrs. S., Uhrichsville, Ohio.

SUCKERS FROM APPLE TREES

If the suckers are rooted, as is often the case, they can be successfully removed and will grow. If the trees are from what is known as budded stock, the suckers will most surely be from the root, that is not like the tree but like the seedling stock, with the chances greatly against being of any value, as thousands of seedlings are required, as a rule, to get a variety of value. If the trees were from root grafts the probabilities would then be that the suckers would be from the root rather than from the scion. If, however, the leaves are like the tree and the body of the sucker does not show a difference from the tree then the chances are in favor of the sucker being from the scion and like the tree. From long experience as a horticulturist I will say that it is, as a rule, unprofitable to try to propagate trees by taking the suckers and only should be resorted to in case of a tree of exceptional value and with almost certainty that the suckers were from the original root. Occasionally trees, even from grafted stock, are on their own roots, for the reason that most seedlings are tender and if the scions throw out roots and then later the original seedling roots are frozen to death the tree would stand on its own roots, in which case all suckers would be like the tree. Trees can be grown on roots by layering and then if they sprout or "sucker" the new trees would be like the parent tree, but such methods of propagation are only resorted to in special cases, for grafting or budding are more speedy and practical methods—V., Lenox, Iowa.

THE GUINEA FOWL

Indianapolis News.

The guinea is a beautiful fowl, but as it has not a beautiful voice, is semi-wild in its habits, and has shown a comparatively slight plasticity, limited chiefly to color, it has never become popular. It will probably in time become more completely domesticated, and with such domestication may show a greater tendency to vary; but its voice will probably never never lose its raucous quality. It is not likely for many years to came that the guinea will become a fancier's fowl. But the guinea fowl is not without economime merits, and the better these become known the more poupular will the bird become among those who keep poultry for practical purposes. It is probable that the guinea fowl will be less neglected in the near future than it has been in the recent past.

An analysis of its flesh shows that the meat is richer in muscle-forming constituents, protein,, than that of the common fowl, turkey, duck or goose, though with less fat or heat-producing properties. And the flesh makes a fair substitute for that of game birds, is often cooked in the same manner, and is frequently served in hotels and restaurants. Among European epicures the eggs are considered a great delicacy, having a rich flavor comparable to that of the highly-prized plovers' eggs. In our southern states the cooks generally believe that they are superior to the eggs of hens for cake making and similar purposes because the whipped white is thought to be lighter. The eggs, thought abundant are small, weighing about 17 ounces to the dozen, while the eggs of hens weigh about 24 ounces to the dozen, and as the shell of the guinea fowl's egg is relatively thicker than that of the hen, the waste is larger in about the ratio of 17 to 11—or, to be accurate, the waste in guinea fowls' eggs is about 16.9 per cent, while that in hen's eggs is about 11.2 per cent.

The market demand for guinea fowls is increasing. There is now a fair demand for the birds in eastern cities, and this demand appears to increase from year to year. As wild game birds decrease in number, it is reasonable to believe that the demand for guinea fowls as a substitute will greatly increase, which will affect not only the number of birds needed, but the prices at which they will be sold. And as the demand for their eggs increases, as it is likely to do, these delicately flavored eggs will rise in price. So that the market outlook for the birds and their eggs is very favorable.

As the guinea fowl, from childhood onward, is very hardy and exceptionally free from disease, as the birds do well with comparatively little care, and require but a small amount of food in addition to what they secure from their range, as they are useful in destroying insects injurious to the farmer, and devour many seeds from undesirable wild plants, their raising in suitable situations should prove economically valuable. The neglected guinea may in time become generally recognized as one of the most profitable farm fowls.

To bring about this result, certain things are necessary, the most important of which is the education of the public to a fuller appreciation of the guinea fowl as a table bird. If poultry organizations which have annual or more frequent banquets would more often serve the guinea fowl to the members and guests, if those who understand the value of its flesh would more often call attention to it in conversation and in communications to the press, special and general, if the breeders of guinea fowls would advertise them more frequently and conspicuously and exhibit them more generally, it would not be long before the demand for the birds and their eggs would show a decided increase.

GOOSEBERRY WORMS

Two ounces of fresh white hellebore stepped in one gallon of hot water, used as a spray, is the best remedy for currant and gooseberry worms. But it must be used early, when the first worms appear.

POULTRY NOTES

If your fowls have the range of the fields and orchards and can pick up a number of insects and worms daily, you need not to bother much about the meat supply in the ration.

When planning a new poultry house, bear in mind that dampness is one of the main things to be avoided. Choose a high and dry location on a slope facing to the south if possible. Roup and lice are, perhaps, the two greatest enemies with which we have to contend, and they are much more easily combated when you have a house that is thoroughly dry and well ventilated.

To prevent gapes the plan of feeding the chickens in a litter on a feeding floor is recommended. Try it if you have had trouble with the parasite that causes this complaint.

Cleanliness is the handmaiden of success in poultry keeping. Especially is this so during the summer months, when the heat is conducive to the rapid development of lice. Keep your house clean and the air in it sweet and you'll protect yourself against lice and disease.

CHOLERA SYMPTOMS

All cases of cholera do not show the typical symptoms. Generally two or possibly three hogs appear dumpish; the eyes watery; later the lids may become adherent. There may be a slight discharge from the nostrils. In the course of a week or 10 days these hogs go off their feed and art attacked by diarrhoea. The discharges from the bowels vary in color from black to grayish, are watery and of a very offensive odor. They now appear tucked up in the flanks and possibly thumping may be noted. They rapidly become thin in flesh and finally too weak to move about, they crawl under some straw and die.

In a few days others become sick; those that were first attacked now begin to die, and in the course of three or four weeks most of the herd may have succumbed to the malady unless remedies are administered and the ravages of the disease are checked. Pneumonia may accompany the disease, and when it is present there may be noted accelerated respiration and a short, hacking cought.

There may be noted red or purple patches, particularly along the belly or flanks; this is particularly noticed in white-skinned hogs. The ears may become inflamed and appear red and swollen. When the hog is opened, small hemorrhages may be observed on the serous membranes or lining of the thorax and abdominal cavity. Very small hemorrhages may be noted in the kidneys. When the bones are cut open the softer, spongy parts may appear reddish black, due to hemorrhages. If the stomach and intestines be opened areas in the stomach will be noted bright red. This is an area of inflammation, but may not always be present. The inflammation may affect only a part of the stomach. This inflammation may extend into the intestines. If the colon or large intestines be opened there may be found ulcers varying in diameter up to one-half inch. These ususilly appear buttonlike and hence sometimes are called button ulcers.

Intestinal antiseptics, such as sulphocarbonates, have been given in the feed or water or slop. This no doubt aids in warding off the cholera, but our experience shows that this kind of treatment has no curative properties.

The serum treatment is the only scientific cure for hog cholera. Many state experiment stations are preparing this serum. Some of the biological houses have also taken up the preparation of the serum, but the demand has been so heavy this year that many herds have suffered the usual loss when attacked by this disease. The serum could not be obtained.

The future should see an enlargement of these plants and others established at experiment stations, as the serum road is the only one to the conservation of the pork industry.

MULCHING POTATOES

The department of agriculture is convinced that there are many commendable features about mulching potatoes.

The practice has much to commend it in hot, dry climates, as the mulch conserves the soil moisture, but is not so successful in a wet season unless the ground selected is well drained. Another reason for the use of mulches is that it saves cultivation in the busy season, and in this respect early mulching is preferable to late mulching.

A writer in the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales says:

"Perhaps no other field or garden crop is more benefited by a liberal mulch of wheat straw (or other litter) than potatoes, and especially is this the case with the second crop planted, say in January. If the soil be well fined, the potatoes planted closely and covered shallow, and with a mulch of from 1 to 3 or 4, or even 6 inches of straw applied immediately upon planting, good results are sure to follow. The potatoes will need no cultivation if the straw be applied at once before a packing of the soil by such a rain, breaking the force of the descending drops and letting them down to seep slowly into the soil; and intervening between soil and wind and sun keeps it there, very largely at least. It would be a very bad year if potatoes failed to do well under such treatment.

"If every farmer who grows wheat will try the following plan he will, in a figurative sense, convert his wheat straw into potatoes: As soon as the stripper has harvested the grain, mow the straw with mowing machine or scythe and rake into windrows with horse rake or otherwise. Immediately plow and harrow the land between the windrows and plant the potatoes in the usual way, only they may be planted in rows close rtogether than the usual distance, in order to economize the mulch. Plant in shallow furrows and cover with the harrow, leaving the land perfectly level. Cover at once with the mulch or straw to whatever thickness you have straw sufficient for, and the work is done. The potatoes will come up through the straw and flourish and never be troubled by weeds. No further cultivation will be necessary. When the potatoes are gathered many fine tubers will be found, not only in the soil and near the surface, but lying on the top of the ground just under the straw.

If wheat straw is not available for mulching potatoes, suckers and green branches from trees laid thickly over the whole surface of the soil will be found a very good substitute."

It is to be noticed that the above was written for a country that is subject to periods of drought; also that January there corresponds to July in this hemisphere.

Another writer in the same journal describes an extreme type of the mulch method of growing potatoes, which may be used on heavy, stiff lands well suited to potatoes, as follows:

"The ground is plowed deeply and harrowed into a good state of tilth; the potatoes are then placed by hand firmly in the soil until they are about half covered; then 12 to 15 inches of wheat straw is placed over them; this completes the planting. Nothing more is done until the potatoes are picked—not dug—from under the straw, for they are on top of the ground around the seed set. The straw forms a protection from the sun and other destructive agents the same as the earth does when the crops are grown in the ordinary way."

This method, of course, commends itself only for small-scale garden operations, but certainly has the advantage of ease and simplicity. Potatoes so grown from time to time as they mature.

A method of this kind has been used to some extent in certain parts of the country, where it is known as the "lazy bed." While convenient and economical of labor, it, of course, is not to be recommended where better methods of culture are not feasible.

WHEN TO SPRAY

Circular No. 17, from the Kansas station, on spraying, is a very interesting article.

First Application—Between the opening of the buds and the opening of the blossoms, thoroughly spray the trees with one and one-half gallons of water. Apply through fine-holde nozzles in a fine mist, and make every effort to see that all parts of the unfolding foliage are given a complete and even coating of the mixture.

Second Application—Beginning when the petals are one-half down and vanishing within five or six days of the complete dropping of the blossoms, spray the trees thoroughly with the same mixture, making an especial effort to fill the upturned blossom end of the apples with the mixture. The best results in this spray can be obtained by shooting it from a tower down into the blossom ends under the greatest pressure, 200 pounds being much better than 80 pounds, and 80 pounds being the least pressure with which satisfactory work can be done.

Third Application—Three weeks after the blossoms fall spray the trees thoroughly with the same mixture, making every effort to give the fruit and foliage an even and complete coat of the liquid.

Fourth Application—About 10 weeks after the blossoms fall spray the trees thoroughly with arsenate of lead also using two pounds to 50 gallons of water, delivering the mixture as a fine mist and making every effort to see that all parts of the fruit and foliage are given an even and complete coating.

If bitter rot is anticipated, the application should be made with the same material as the preceding three.

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Angels.

In the old days God sent His angels oft
To men in thrashing floors, to women pressed
With daily task; they came to tent and croft,
And whispered words of blessing and of rest.

Not mine to guess what shapes those angels wore
Nor tell what voice they spoke, nor with what grace
They brought the dear love down that evermore
Makes lowliest souls its best abiding place.

But in these days I know my angels well;
They brush my garments on the common way,
They take my hand and very softly tell
Some bit of comfort for my weary day.

And, though their angels' names I do not ken,
Though in their faces human love I read,
They are God-given to this world of men,
God sent to bless it in its hour of need.

Child, mother, wife, brave hearts that take
The rough and bitter cross, and help us bear
Its heavy weight when strength is like to break—
God bless you all, our angels unaware!

—Margaret E. Sangster.

Size of the Feet.

Chicago Tribune

Paris just now is having a wave of interest in human feet. Two scientists, Marie and MacAuliffe, recently announced the observation that the sanest type of men had the biggest feet, while the sane type of women had the smallest feet. Which had started the boulevardiers to scanning the feet of pedestrians.

Out of 100 normal men these scientists have asserted that only 18 have small feet, while of 100 insane men only 1 have large feet. These proportions for women are almost exactly the reverse. Out of 100 sane women only 23 have large feet, while of 100 insane women 18 have small feet. On the male side of the proposition the American—having looked upon Lincoln as one of the sanest, sagest of American statesmen—probably will agree with the French scientists.

Guard for Children's Eyesight.

Chicago Tribune

"Force the children to take back seats at the moving picture show," is the advice of an English authority, who says that no child should be allowed to sit nearer than 30 feet away from the curtain.

"Children, as a rule, like to crowd down to the front of the show and the parents see no cause for objection. But parents are marking the ill effects of the flickering shadow picture, ignorant of the fact that the nearer the child is to the front the worse the effect upon the immature eye. As many parents accompany their children to these shows let them force the children to take back seats, 30 or 40 feet back, if possible. It would be even a better idea if the management of these shows would prescribe a line beyond which the child would not be allowed to sit. For a nation of defective eyes may be expected if something isn't done along this line of reform.

QUESTION BUREAU

RULES—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Don't' ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers we will reply in print, but never by mail.

PLAYING CARDS

Please tell what you can about the origin of playing cards.—C. S. L., Cooper, Texas.

Playing cards are probably an invention of the East, and some assert that the Arabs or Saracens learned the use of cards from the gypsies and spread them in Europe. The course that card playing took in its diffusion through Europe shows that it must have come from the East, for it was found in the eastern and southern countries before it was in the western. The historical traces of the use of cards are found earliest in Italy, then in Germany, France and Spain. The first cards were painted, and the Italian cards of 1299 were found to have been so. The art of printing cards was discovered by the Germans in 1350 and 1360. The Germans have, moreover, made many changes in cards, both in the figures and in the names. The first certain trace of card playing in France occurred in the year 1361, and Charles VI. is said to have amused himself with it during his sickness at the end of the 14th century. The modern figures were invented in France between the years 1430 and 1461. It has been said that cards were known in Spain as early as 1332; but what is certain is that card playing must have become prevalent in the course of the century seeing that it was prohibited by the king of Castile, John I., in 1461.

ROGER WILLIAMS

Will you please give a sketch of the life of Roger Williams in the Question Bureau?—G. A. W., Granite Falls, N. C.

Roger Williams was the founder of the state of Rhode Island. He was born at Conwyl Cayo, Wales, 1606. In 1624 he entered Oxford where he studied Latin, French, Hebrew, Greek and Dutch and was ordained a clergyman of the Church of England, but soon became an extreme Puritan and emigrated to New England. He refused to join the congregation at Boston because the people would not make public declaration of their repentance for having been in communion with the Church of England. For his opposition to the New England theocracy, he was driven from Salem, and took refuge at Plymouth, where he studied Indian dialects. Banished from the colony in 1630 he escaped in mid-winter to the shores of the Narragansett bay, accompanied by a few adherents, where he purchased lands of the Indian chiefs, founding the city of Providence and established a government of pure democracy. In 1642 he went to England to procure a charter for his colony and published a Key to the Languages of America and The Bloody Tennet of Persecution for Cause of Conscience Discussed, etc. In 1654 he was elected president of the colony; he refused to persecute Quakers, but held a controversy, and published George Fox Diggedout of Borrowes.

THE PASSION PLAY

Please give an account of the passion play as it is played at Oberammergau.—O. W., Tallapoosa, Ga.

The passion play was a kind of mystery play and was exceedingly popular in the middle ages. Such plays were frequent in Northern France and Italy as well as in England. After the Reformation they were presented in Germany, except in such places where the population were Catholics. Bavaria was one of these places, but in the eighteenth century the performance of such mysteries was forbidden there, making an exception in the case of the villagers of Oberammergau, where the play had been enacted since 1633. These villagers had escaped contagion from the plague which was raging in their neighborhood and made a vow to perform such a play every 10 years. This they have done and their representation of the drama has drawn thousands of visitors from all parts of the world. There are about 600 performers and the character of Christ is taken by a man remarkable for his religiousness and sanctity of life.

JOHN ERICSSON

Please give a short biography of John Ericsson.—A. L., Boring, Ore.

John Ericsson, he American inventor, was born in Sweden, July 31, 1803, and died March 8, 1899. He entered the Swedish army in 1820 but resigned seven years later, and soon became known as an inventor. In 1828 he made the first application to navigation of the principle of condensing steam and returning the water to the boiler; later he brought out a self-acting gunlock by means of which naval cannon could be automatically discharged at any elevation without regard to the rolling of the ship. In 1833 he designed a caloric engine; and in 1836 invented the screw propeller, which revolutionized navigation. Ericsson came to the United States in 1839 and two years later invented the screw-propelling ship Princeton for the government. This was the pioneer of modern naval construction and the foundation of the steam marine of the world. He won most fame by his construction of the ironclad Monitor in 1861, which was built under a patent granted by the United States government to Theodore Ruggles Timby, the inventor of the revolving turret. This vessel was launched just 100 days after the keel was laid, and arrived in Hampton Roads just in time to defeat the Confederate ironclad, Merrimac, which had destroyed several wooden ships. But for this victory the result of the war would have been changed in all probability, and European interference attempted. A fleet of monitors was soon built and did important service throughout the remainder of the war. After the death of Ericsson, his remains were taken to Sweden on the cruiser Baltimore, and interred with imposing ceremonies. The centenary of his birth, July 31, 1903, was observed in New York by the unveiling of a bronze statue of the inventor in Battery Park in Worcester, Mass., which has a Swedish population of 2,000, by public orations and eulogies.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT

Please give through the Question Bureau an account of the Virginia debt.—W. I. J., Blacksville, W. Va.

Soon after Virginia re-entered the Union there was trouble with legislation respecting the state debt. By a bill passed in 1871 two-thirds of the debt of Virginia was funded into bonds, the coupons of said bonds to be held receivable in payment for taxes assessed. The remaining one-third was held to be the suitable share of West Virginia, though the latter state refused to admit such obligations. In 1872 the Virginia state legislature repealed the tax-coupon arrangement of the law, but the courts decided that the state was under obligation to receive the bonds, even should the treasury thereby be kept bankrupt. At the time $17,000,000 in these bonds had been funded. Attempts toward a compromise were made, and conflicts between state and federal courts were frequent. In 1891-2 a settlement was finally reached. The bondholders received for bonds and coupons amounting to $23,000,000 the sum of $19,000,000 in new century bonds.

JOHN MURRAY

Will you please give a sketch of the life of John Murray, the Universalist preacher?—T. L. D., Sabina, O.

John Murray, the American clergyman, was born in England, December 10, 1741, and died Septemberr 3, 1815. He was brought up in Ireland, where he joined the Methodist congregation and did some preaching, but in 1760 went to England, came under the influence of James Relly and was excommunicated by Whitefield. In 1770 he came to America, preaching his peculiar doctrines in Newport, Boston and Portsmouth. These doctrines agree with modern universalism only in the belief of universal salvation, but otherwise held to the dogma of the Trinity, of a personal devil and of the incarnation. At the outbreak of the revolution Murray was a chaplain of a Rhode Island regiment for a short time, during which his resignation was demanded by the orthodox chaplains in the army. He formed a Universalist church in Gloucester, and in 1783 recovered property belonging to his parishioners which had been seized by the parish authorities, who acted on the ground that the Universalists had no corporate existence. The success of this suit was a distinct advance in congregational freedom in New England. At his death Murray was in charge of the Universalist society in Boston.

THE CABINET

Please give the names of the members of the cabinet of President Tafe.—E. B., The Plains, O.

We repeat the list of cabinet officers because of the recent change. They are as follows: Secretary of state, Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania; secretary of the treasury, Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois; secretary of war, Henry L. Stimson, of New York; attorney general, George W. Wickersham, of New York; postmaster general, Frank H. Hitchcock; navy, George Von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts; secretary of the interior, Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, Ill.; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa; secretary of commerce and labor, Charles Nagel, of Missouri.

Each receives a salary of $12,000 a year.

PATENTS

I would like to have you tell me through the Question Bureau how to obtain a patent on an article of invention.—C. E. H., Wanatah, Ind.

Applications for a patent must be made in writing to the commissioner of patents. The applicant must also file in the patent office a description of the same and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses. In all cases which admit of representation by model, the applicant, if required by the patent office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge and consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representative or assigns more than seven months prior to his application. If any application has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath must be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent holding commission under the government of the United States, or before any notary public of the foreign country in which the applicant may be, provided such notary is authorized by the laws of his country to administer oaths.

ASBESTOS

Please tell what you can about the material called asbestos.—H. P., Canton, Miss.

The word asbestos formerly signified a fabulous stone which could not be extinguished when it had once been set on fire; but is now applied to certain fibrous mineral substances whose use in the arts depends largely upon their power of resisting the action of fire. Tremolite, acon actinolite, and other varieties of the mineral amphibole, pass by insensible graduations in forms having long, flexible fibres, easily separable. These varieties constitute asbestos, the more silky kinds being known as amianthus. The name asbesto is also commonly given to the mineral chrysotile, which is a fibrous serpentine, containing from 12 to 14 per cent water. Commercial asbestos is therefore indefinite in chemical composition, varying from a hydrous silicate of magnesium to an hydrous silicate of calcium, magnesium, and iron, with some aluminum, and with occasional alkaline constituents also. It is widely distributed, but the main supplies come from Canada, Italy, Cape Colony, east Russia, and Siberia. The Russian product is mostly inferior in quality, and for years Italian asbestos was considered to be the best that could be had, and was supreme in the market. In recent times the Canadian product has displaced it. The mines of Canada are easily worked and are practically inexhaustible, and the product that they yield is of a quality which fully satisfies the requirements of all of the innumerable uses to which the mineral is now put. The most of that which comes from Canada is chrysotile. Asbestos, fter being resolved into its constituent fibres, is spun into threads, twisted into ropes, woven into fabrics and felted into paper. It is used for theatrical curtains, for firemen's clothing, or packing joints in steam pipes, and about chemical works, for the manufacture of chemical apparatus, etc.

PLATINUM

Please tell what you can about the material called platinum.—B. S., Mudfork, W. Va.

Platinum is an important metal introduced into Europe about the middle of the eighteenth century from South America. It does not occur as an ore, but alloyed with other metals, especially with rhodium, osmium, iridium, and palladium, all of which, together with iron, copper, and gold, are almost always present in it in small quantity in what is called its native state. Platinum is surpassed in ductility only by gold and silver and in malleability only by the metals and copper. It is easily rolled into sheets or drawn into wire. Its specific gravity is 21.5, which is higher than that of any other known substance except osmium and iridium. It is not oxidized in the air at any temperature, and is not attacked by any of the simple acids. It is infusible in the strongest heat of a blast furnace, but can be melted in the flame of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe or by means of the electric current. Platinum is a rare metal, and the regions which supply it are few. Most of the platinum of commerce comes from the Urals, South America and Borneo. It is used chiefly in chemical manufacture and analysis, where its resistance to heat and acids is of special value, and in electrical work. It was used for coinage in Russia from 1828 to 1845.

MANASSEH CUTLER

Please tell something of the history of the life of Manasseh Cutler.—D. A. D., Litchfield, O.

Manasseh Cutler, the American Congregational clergyman, was born May 3, 1742, and died July 28, 1823. In 1765 he graduated from Yale, became a lawyer two years later, and in 1771 was ordained a Congregational minister. Cutler was a chaplain in the American army in 1776 when the Revolution broke out. After the war he helped form the Ohio company, which established a settlement in Marietta in 1788. He also had a leading part in the formation of the state of Ohio, being credited with the drafting of the noted "Ordinance of 1787." In 1800 he was elected to congress from the state of Massachusetts, and served in that capacity for five years. Cutler was also a botanist of distinction, describing 350 plants native to New England.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. B., Klamath Falls, Ore.—Peter Stirling is a character of fiction supposed to represent Grover Cleveland.

W. H. I., Osceola, Ia.—May 2, 1860, fell on Wednesday, and October 10, 1861, on Thursday.

E. B. C., Paulina, Ore.—Write to the general land commissioner at Washington, D. C.

O. H., Woodyard, W. Va.—The United States ambassadors and other diplomats sent to foreign countries are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the senate.

J. B. S., Toledo, O.—Edward H. Green of New York, the husband of Hetty Green, died March 19, 1902.

L. L. C., Ramsey, Ida.—Write to the civil service commission at Washington, D. C.

P. B. S., Floyd, Va.—The area of Virginia is 42,450 square miles, and that of West Virginia is 24,780 square miles.

T. M. B., Morgantown, W. Va.—Fort Meigs is located at Perrysburg, Ohio, about ten miles from Toledo.

E. G. W., Newark, O.—Annie Fellows Johnston is still living.

W. W. G., Cherrytree, Pa.—See a lawyer for the answer to your question.

The Runners.

. . . For I run not alone.
There run with me the Silent Three,
Through fields the dead have sown.

One with a sweet and piteous smile—
The tireless Past—ah, he will last
For many a footsore mile.

And one, the Now—with stern, white gaze—
Who gives no heed though I do bleed
Along the thorny ways.

One with masked face, lips dumb,
Beckons my soul to some blind goal—
The wraith of Things to Come.

. . . Nay, I run not alone.
There run with me the Silent Three,
Through fields the dead have sown.

—Emery Pottle.

THE STANDARD TRUST DECISION

BY JAMES R. GARFIELD.

The decision is a complete victory for the government as against the Standard Oil Co.

The government's case was based upon the exhaustive investigation made by the Bureau of Corporations in 1904, 1905 and 1906. The reports made by the bureau for the President in 1906 and 1907 made the following charges:

That the discriminations in freight rates gave the Standard monopolistic control in the greater portion of the country and limited competition so as to practically prevent the extension of the business of any independent company to a point which even remotely endangered the supremacy of the Standard.

That the Standard was a combination which maintains a substantial monopoly, not by superiority of service and by charging reasonable prices, but by unfair methods of destroying competition; a combination which uses the power thus unfairly gained to oppress the public through highly extortionate prices.

That the monopolistic control of the Standard extended from the well of the producer to the door of the consumer.

Intent Is Shown.

That the history and development of the Standard showed a continuous intent and purpose through many forms of corporate and trust arrangements, to control and monopolize the oil business.

The facts presented to the lower court proved conclusively all of these charges, and the opinion of the supreme court sustains them in every particular. The supreme court holds that the intent and purpose of the Standard was to "maintain the dominancy over the oil industry, not as a result of normal methods of industrial development, by by new means of combination which were resorted to in order that greater power might be added than would otherwise have arisen had normal methods been followed, the whole with the purpose of excluding others from the trade and thus centralizing in the combination a perpetual control of the movements of petroleum and its products in the channels of interstate commerce."

In referring to the operations of the Standard from 1879 to 1882, the court holds:

"We think no disinterested mind can survey the period in question without being irresistibly driven to the conclusion that the very genius for commercial development and organization which it would seem was manifested from the beginning soon begot an intent and purpose to exclude others, which was frequently manifested by acts and dealings wholly inconsistent with the theory that they were made with the single conception of advancing the development of business power by usual methods, but which, on the contrary, necessarily involved the intent to drive others from the field and to exclude them from their right to trade, and thus accomplish the mastery, which was the end in view.

And, considering the period from the date of the trust agreements of 1879 and 1882, up to the time of the expansion of the New Jersey corporation, the gradual extension of the power over the commerce in oil which ensued, the decision of the supreme court of Ohio, the tardiness or reluctance in conforming to the commands of that decision, the method first adopted, and that which finally culminated in the plan of the New Jersey corporation, all additionally serve to make manifest the continued existence of the intent which we have previously indicated, and which among other things impelled the expansion of the New Jersey corporation.

Control o Market Alleged.

"As substantial power over the crude product was the inevitable result of the absolute control which existed over the refined product, the monopolization of the one carried with it the power to control the other, and if the inference which this situation suggestssfiit ence which this situation suggests were developed, which we deem it unnecessary to do, they might well serve to add additional cogency to the presumption of intent to monopolize which we have found arises from the unquestioned proof on other subjects."

In determining that the actions of the Standard Oil Co. complained of by the government were illegal, the court gave a clear interpretation of the anti-trust law. It holds:

"That in view of the many forms of contracts and combinations which were being evolved from existing economic conditions, it was deemed essential by an all-embracing enumeration to make sure that no form of contract or combination by which an undue restraint of interstate or foreign commerce was brought about could save such restraint from condemnation. The statute under this view evidenced the intent not to restrain the right to make and enforce contracts, whether resulting from combination or otherwise, which did not unduly restrain interstate or foreign commerce, but to protect that commerce from being restrained by methods, whether old or new, which would constitute an iterference that is an undue restraint.'

Under this interpretation of the law, the court holds that the acts of the Standard Oil company complained of were acts in restraint of trade, of unfair competition, and for the purpose of obtaining monopolistic control.

Each Cure Stands Alone.

Furthermore, the court does not attempt to define what methods used by a corporation will in themselves be unlawful, but leaves each case to be determined upon its merits. The wisdom of this position is apparent. Had the court closely defined what acts are and are not unfair or illegal, the scope of the law would be materially limited. The law strikes at the result, not the method or device.

This interpretation of the law will make it possible for legitimate business to be conducted on a broad scale without fear of prosecution merely because of its size or the extent of its operations. The supreme court by accepting the responsibility of determining the reasonableness of corporate action has made the anti-trust law possible of fair and more effective enforcement.

The decision relieves the statute of its former inflexibility and makes it possible to differentiate between the corporations that do ill and those that do well.

However, the decision does not by any means settle the problem of the regulation of corporations, nor does it afford the needed method and power for dealing with corporate wrongs and abuses.

Penal Statutes Ineffective.

The effort to prevent corporate mismanagement, abuses and crookedness by mere enforcement of penal statutes has been proved ineffective. Relief against one or more special types of wrong-doing or special devices for evading the law ordinarily simply drives the wrong-doer to the adoption of some more clever device which will not be readily discovered and cannot be suppressed, except by the slow, tedious process of another prosecution.

The only effective method is direct governmental supervision and publicity supplemented by the enforcement of penal statutes.

Hence, in order to prevent the crooked corporation manager from taking advantage of the new ruling of the court, we must immediately obtain full publicity and efficient federal supervision of the greater corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Under such a control the corporations that are honestly and well managed will deserve and receive the support and protection of the government.

President Roosevelt stated many times with great clearness the essential relation between an amendment of anti-trust statute and direct federal regulation. In his message to congress in December, 1905, he says:

"It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful." * * *

Supervision Is Needed.

"What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction or competition from being to the detriment of the public, as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition. * * * Until the national government obtains, in some manner which the wisdom of the congress may suggest, proper control over the big corporations engaged in interstate commerce—that is, over the great majority of the big corporations—it will be impossible to deal adequately with these evils."

He repeatedly urged upon congress the need of legislation, notably in his message of 1906, 1907 and 1908. The following quotation from his message of 1908 is most pertinent at the present time:

"In reference to the Sherman anti-trust law, the attempt in this law to provide in sweeping terms against all combinations of whatever character, if technically in restraint of trade as such restraint has been defined by the courts, must necessarily be either futile or mischievous, and sometimes both. The present law makes some combinations illegal, although they may be useful to the country. On the other hand, as to some huge combinations which are both noxious and illegal, even if the action undertaken against them under the law by the government is successful, the result may be to work but a minimum benefit to the public. Even though the combination be broken up and a small measure of reform thereby produced, the real good can come only by a thorough and continuing supervision over the acts of the combination in all its parts, so as to prevent stock watering, improper forms of competition, and, in short, wrong-doing generally. The law should correct that portion of the Sherman act which prohibits all combinations of the character described, whether they be reasonable or unreasonable; but this should be done only as part of a general scheme to provide for this effective and thoroughgoing supervision by the national government of all the operations of the big interstate business concerns."

Both Mr. Smith and I, as commissioners of corporations, urged in our reports the same propositions. We presented in detail and elaborated the methods by which federal supervision could be imposed.

In the first report of the commissioner, made in 1904, the following criticism of the anti-trust law was made:

"Taken as a whole, this legislation (with a few marked exceptions) has been singularly futile. It seems likely that the reason for its failure is due to two facts: (a) that it is an attempt to stop the operation of strictly economic law by statutory enactment, and (b) the attempt to maintain a state of competition by prohibiting all combination, reasonable or unreasonable, is wrong in principle."

To correct the difficulty and provide an effectual remedy by affirmative regulation it was urged that:

"The government should secure means for fair business competition, freedom from unjust discrimination, such publicity of corporate organization and management as will disclose real financial worth and methods, should provide a jurisdiction broad enough to meet existing conditions, and then should fully protect the person or corporation obeying the law and promptly punish the violator of the law."

The report presented plans for a complete publicity and direct federal control by either federal incorporation or license. The subsequent reports from 1905 to 1910 reiterated and further elaborated the policy proposed.

In the reports for 1900 and 1910 the plan for registration was outlined. Provision was suggested to protect the honest corporation against arbitrary or unjust executive action in reference to granting or revoking a license or registration by proper appeal to the courts.

It is quite immaterial whether this control be obtained through a national license or a registration act. The necessary and essential features can be readily incorporated in either. My personal preference has been and is still for the registration method, because under it we may more readily avoid the difficulties of the federal government dealing with the taxation of such corporations.

We can justly criticise the present administration for not vigorously urging and congress for not enacting on its own motion a law providing for efficient publicity and regulation of the great interstate commerce corporations. It is to be feared that the court's decision will delay congressional action. The enactment of the law will be more difficult, because the men who object to corporate publicity and control will now take the stand that the decision affords a complete remedy against corporate abuses. Such men prefer the delays and uncertainties of the law to the quick and effective action of a vigorous executive.

It is the duty of congress to immediately enact the needed law. All the information and material required for the preparation of the measure is in the government's possession. The thorough investigations made by the bureau of corporations of both facts and law and the facts relating to the prosecutions by the department of justice are all available for the information of congress.

When Comparisons Go Wrong

AT first thought it is a simple matter to determine the biggest things in the world—animals, trees, fruits, etc. As a general rule they are not difficult to measure or weight. But when the effort to get at exact balances and comparisons is made it is found that in nearly every instance some qualifying clause has to be used.

What is the largest land animal? The elephant, of course, but the giraffe is taller and the python is much longer. In the water the Greenland or right whale is the bulkiest of marine creatures, but the rorqual and perhaps the sperm whale, also, reach a greater length

Among the birds the ostrich is the largest, by a wide margain, but not in expanse of wing. One would say that the condor is the biggest of the flying birds if he forgot the waterfowl. Swans fly far and fast and they are much heavier than condors. So are pelicans and some other birds of the waters.

What is the biggest tree? The sequoia of California, beyond doubt, but it may not overtop the tallest giants of the eucalyptus forests in Australia, though they are much smaller in girth. The banyan, well known in India, covers more ground and makes more shade than half a dozen of the biggest sequoias or eucalypti, because it throws down shoots from its branches which grow like extra trunks and keep it spreading over a wonderful space.

If a naturalist were asked what is the largest reptile how could he compare the giant serpents which may be 30 feet long, in extreme cases, with the turtles which outweight them three or four fold, but are much shorter and carry a considerable part of their weight in their shells?

And what is the biggest fish? Can any one make a simple and conclusive comparison between a shark and a cuttlefish? They differ utterly in shape, and it is hardly possible to balance a thick, rounded body with long, snaky tentacles, against the trim lines of a shark or a swordfish. Of course the whales, much bigger than any of the fishes, are not fishes at all.

It is the same with man's works and the divisions of earth which he forms and recognizes. What is the biggest building in the world? How can that be answered, positively, when structures differ as widely as the Pyramids and St. Peter's? Is the great wall of China a building? If not, where is the line to be drawn?

Since the Pyramid of Cheops contains several rooms and passages, that vast pile of stone must be counted a building and it is doubtless the heaviest ever reared by man. Yet the Metropolitan building and the Singer building, in New York, are both higher than any pyramid ever was, and the Eiffel tower rises far above them, but it is only a tower.

The first thing which has to be decided if one inquires what is the largest country in the world is whether a country means an empire under one flag or a division of the earth which is more naturally set apart by itself. And how should empty arctic wastes be measured against fertile and populous lands? Does the biggest country mean the one with most inhabitants, so that China would rank first in the world, or the empire with the greatest area which would make the British empire foremost.

Ask what is the greatest army in the world and immediately the question comes up whether Germany's quality offsets Russia's superior bulk. Is an army to be rated on its full war strength, or as it stands in time of peace? Germany can put more trained soldiers in the field than Russia, but the Russian standing army is nearly twice as big as that of the German empire.

How can anyone decide which is the world's biggest canal? It is not the Grand canal of China, which is longer than any other, but only a mere ditch by comparison with the Suez, Kiel and Manchester ship canals. The Panama canal will answer this question, from the engineer's point of view, but it is not finished and even then it will be much shorter than the Suez canal and of about the same depth and width.

It is generally believed that John D. Rockefeller has the greatest fortune in the world, but what is the test? Is it income producing power or value at the present market quotations, or is it the sum of money which could be realized, say in six months?

The Astor real estate in New York could be sold with little or no shrinkage under any ordinary circumstances, but what would happen to the market value of John D. Rockefeller's $168,000,000 or $170,000,000 worth of Standard Oil stock, at the current quotations, if he tried to sell it in a few months and the news got out that he was unloading?

Earliest Railway Guides.

London Globe.

The first railway guides were mere children's books compared with present day productions. The first Bradshaw contained six pages only. The date of the origin of Bradshaw is generally given as 1839, and about that time there were other guides in existence which were no less interesting but which eventually died out and passed into the limbo of forgotten things. One of the earliest was entitled "Lacey's Railway Companion and Liverpool and Manchester Guide." It was a very friendly production, describing the scenery through which the railway passed, "and pointing out to the visitor at both places all that is interesting and necessary for business and pleasure," It was published at Liverpool and was on sale in London as well as in the northern towns at the price of one shilling. Though this old guide does not possess any date, it contains advertisements for the annuals and almanacs for 1835, which provides a clue as to the time of its origin and shows it to be probably the first railway guide ever published. As there were only some 12 trains starting daily, they did not occupy much space, and the guide was expanded to 76 pages by a description of the cost and construction of the line.

RHEUMATISM

To Get You to Try My Drafts NOW I'll Send Them on Free Trial—Just

Sign and Mail My Coupon

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Groups of City Names

WHAT'S in a name," and yet how does it happen that the names of the first, second and third cities of Ohio all begin with "C?" Their origin is not at all the same. Cleveland is English, Cincinnati a Latin derivative, Columbus the Anglicized name of the great Italian discoverer.

And is it not a strange coincidence that the two big cities of Pennsylvania should both have names with the initial letter of the state? Philadelphia is a name made to order in a scholarly and philosophical fashion. Pittsburg is named after a man, like Pennsylvania itself. Yet here again is the curious use of the same initial.

There are many similar examples of states in which the larger cities show a predominating first letter. They are found in all sections of the country, though there is no other instance quite so striking as the two which have been cited.

The young state of Washington has Seattle for its largest city and Spokane for its next in size. Far away in Georgia the commanding position of the first letter in the alphabet in the names of cities is almost equally apparent. It is true that Savannah is in second place in the cities of the state, but Atlanta is a long way ahead of all rivals and Augusta is a good third.

Little Rhode Island runs strongly to towns with names beginning with "P." Nearly half of the people in the state live in Providence and a good share of the remainder in Pawtucket. Vermont shows an equal partiality for "B." Burlington is its largest city and Barre is a close third to Rutland, with Brandon and Bellows Falls standing well up in the short lists of towns of importance in a small state.

Iowa is curiously given to names beginning with the fourth letter of the Alphabet. Des Moines is first, Davenport third and Dubuque fourth among the cities of that commonwealth. Wisconsin, a near neighbor, runs to cities of the "M" class. Milwaukee has about half of the urban population of the state and Madison is the beautiful capital. Manitowoc holds a good position among the smaller cities and so does Marinette.

Before the rapid rise of the iron and steel manufacturing center named after the English Birmingham, the leading cities of Alabama followed the Wisconsin fashion in initial letters. Mobile and Montgomery outclassed all others in the state.

The Spanish colonizing of California made it natural that in the great state of the Pacific coast there should be a noteworthy prominence of the letter which begins "saint" and the Spanish "santa" and "san." It is easy to explain the group of cities with names like San Francisco, Sacramento, San Diego and San Jose. Stockton, of course, got its name from an entirely different source.

But what explanation is there of the fact that Louisville and Lexington, cities with names beginning with the rather unusual "L" should be the largest and second largest in Kentucky if Covington, only a suburb of Cincinnati, be dropped out of consideration?

Missouri is as partial as California to "S" for the initial of city names. St. Louis has 60 per cent of the urban population of the state and the third and fourth cities are St. Joseph and

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1911.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

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Hot Weather Reading

It's a fallacy to think that summer reading should be of the light and airy sort exclusively. Some solid food for thought is necessary to the well-balanced mind. Include The Blade advertisements in your hot weather reading. You will find much that is worth while and stimulating. It is never too hot to take advantage of an opportunity.

It takes a smart man to hide his own ignorance.

A pretty girl looks good in almost anything but an abnormal hat pin.

One of the future needs of Mexico will be a safe and sane Resignation Day.

When putting the best foot forward be careful not to tread on a banana peel.

Some men live for pay day, and others seem happiest when they are broke.

In Mexico an armistice is about the same as General Sherman's definition of war.

A man isn't necessarily a hero because he rushes in where angels fear to tread.

As a life saver wireless telegraphy is a much greater invention than the phonograph.

The woman who minds her own business is pretty sure to miss a lot of neighborhood gossip.

Experimenters are developing the stingless bee, but there will be other ways of getting stung.

Jack the Giant Killer wouldn't shine by comparison with the United States supreme court.

Some one has said that fifty words are enough for the needs of man. But not enough for woman.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to refer to his wife as his better half?

President Taft is making a lot of friends by attending to business and letting others do the talking.

If one-half the world knew how the other half lived both halves would have something to talk about.

The man who mentioned Sunny Jim Sherman for president was not interrupted by vociferous applause.

If consciences were as tender as bunions men would do more traveling in the straight and narrow path.

If everything would turn out as recommended on the label the millennium would not be long in getting here.

Queen Mary and her mother-in-law are reported to have settled their quarrel. They are expecting company.

Our idea of the homeliest word in the English language is "sow," feminine of hog—another ugly word, by the way.

A Brooklyn minister has discovered that there are one hundred different conceptions of hell. What is your favorite idea?

Former Uncle Joe Cannon is 75 years of age, but he wants to live to be 150, provided he can find anything to interest him that long.

As the weather grows warmer we find it comfortable to lay aside the seed catalogues and take up the study of the railroad folder.

Kansas farmers complain of a great thistle crop this year, but just what effect it will have on next year's presidential election is not known.

An Englishman has invented an instrument that will induce sleep. To make it worth while it ought to have an attachment to prevent snoring.

One out of every ten couples married in Iowa in 1910 one were divorced. But nine happy couples are enough with which to start a little heaven on earth.

It would be almost worth while going to London to see Queen Mary kick that twenty-yard coronation train out of the way when she wants to turn around.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching, cheer up, comrades, on they come; join the swatters while you may, biff the flies without delay—happy, then will be our germless home.

The story is told of one man who has applied for a divorce because his wife kicks over the hot water he uses for scrubbing the kitchen floor. Little things like this are apt to create the impression that the world is growing no better.

DISSOLUTION OF STANDARD OIL.

The United States supreme court ordered the dissolution of the Northern Securities company several years ago. In spite of the forebodings while the case was in court, business did not collapse, nor did the general principle of trust promotion and management suffer injury. The Burlington railroad control, to hold which the Northern Securities company was primarily formed, is still in the same hands it was before the court issued its command and there are the amiable working relations between the financial houses which found a convenient basis of agreement by means of the Securities company.

The order for the dissolution of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey is scarcely likely to prove any more damaging to the oil monopoly than did the earlier order and it would be foolish to expect it to make the further formation of trusts impossible. The Standard Oil property will not change hands. It will not fall into conflicting and competing groups. It will not change the flow of dividends or lessen them.

Even though there may be a disturbance in the stock markets and some serious losses through depreciation of values resting upon the integrity of the holding oil company's shares, the weakness may be expected to be only temporary. Trusts, whether they be good or bad, are parts of an intricate economic evolution. They have been permitted to go too far in their growth to be slain now either by lawmakers or justices. In a fight for life they can circumvent both. They cannot, however, avoid regulation, responsibility to the public and strict accounting for their acts and practices.

REBUKING THE OMNIPOTENT.

A member of the national house of representatives, answering sharp criticisms of his actions, said:

I will be glad to consider any suggestions from Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Broussard or Mr. Harrison, but I say frankly here that if I have got to be criticised before the American people I shall not hesitate to discuss these things as they are. I shall tell the motives behind this opposition to my list. I shall say what occurred at conferences between myself and members of the New York delegation, for instance.

Immediately the members mentioned leaped to their feet in anger. "I demand a withdrawal," shouted one. "All right," said the first speaker, "I mean no personal offense. I withdraw the remarks."

Law-making bodies are the most wonderful forms of machinery in the universe. They can make a day a week long. They can annihilate history with a word of instruction to the shorthand reporters. They can make the spoken word, the event that has passed, the blow that has been given, the die that has been cast, not spoken, not passed, not given, not cast. The Creator who established time failed to foresee that His children would some day repeal His acts.

PEACE ANYWAY.

The arrangements entered into by the belligerents in Mexico are like those one might expect of the Latin-American of the comic opera stage, not of men in real life, hating each other with profound bitterness, each wishing the other bound for regions far hotter than Yucatan.

It is unsafe, however, to judge a foreign race according to the customs and the habits of mind of ourselves. It is much better and much pleasanter to let our interest be concentrated upon hopes that the tentative peace will become permanent peace. So far away as this section of the country it may not seem as if civil war in Mexico would prove very disturbing to American affairs. But one may gain some idea of how Texas, New Mexico and Arizona must be affected by what might touch our interests if the Dominion of Canada were torn by internecine strife. The war that would be best for us to watch and comment upon should be a long ways off, say in Asia or a remote corner of Africa. And even then we cannot always know that the outcome will not prove a source of uneasiness to us—as mark the Japanese victories in Manchuria.

Peace, though it look a bit ridiculous in her ceremonials, is still peace. We should be thankful to gain peace in any garments she chooses to wear.

EXTREMISTS REBUFFED.

Theodore Roosevelt, writing of the decision of the New York court of appeals upon the Workmen's Compensation Act, said:

The so-called conservatives who work for and applaud such decisions and deprecate criticism of them are doing all in their power to make it necessary for the nation, as a whole, in these matters to go to a far more radical extreme than the most radical state has as yet even proposed to go.

The court of appeals and the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in imposing jail sentences upon Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of labor, gained the applause of the anti-union labor associations. These organizations discovered in it not only punishment of their opponents, but a revenge very dear to their hearts. They were, and still are, the very last to discover that a decision so extreme was bound to breed a resentment threatening to themselves. They could not see that labor, despairing of getting what it considered justice in the courts as at present constituted, would endeavor to overthrow the judiciary system. As it is felt that employers had a special interest court of its own, bitterly biased and vindictive, labor would strive to gain for itself a system as prejudiced and as eager to act upon prejudice.

The mass of the people of the United States, we are confident, believe that true reform can be brought about under our established institutions. The mass is instinctively for moderation. It does not want to see courts hauled down, justice made a thing to fight over, constitutions torn up. But such a decision as the District of Columbia judges handed down was well warranted to cause distrust among the mass of the people and invite action the most dangerous and radical.

The United States supreme court, by rebuking the district courts, will cheer every true reformer, every believer in moderation. A rebuff is given to intemperate adjudication and any suggestion of extreme reorganization of the American courts, on the strength of this case, is rendered futile.

UP TO SENATE AGAIN.

The United States senate has a new embarrassment trailing to the skirts of its honor. The Illinois judge who has decided that that state may not quiz a most important witness as to his connection with the Lorimer senatorial purchase case has indirectly put the business up to the senate. Though the state cannot do this thing, the senate can. Its arm is stronger, its rights better defined, its position of aloofness from partisan members of the judiciary clear and admitted.

The attempts to smother the Lorimer inquiry in Washington must prove futile. It is a fire that cannot be extinguished with silence and an air of pompous superiority to public opinion. A correspondent in Washington has shown that the seating of Lorimer was not through any interest in or liking for the senator from Illinois, but through that abnormal sense of dignity, traditional with the chamber, which calls for the support of a committee of inquiry, whatever its findings may be, right or wrong.

How the senate can avoid action on this new appeal from Illinois, this thrust at its power, is scarcely apparent to the average citizen. The instance would appear to fan the demand for a reopening of the case and the final dismissal of the tainted senator from the upper house.

STILL IN THE FLESH.

Senator Gumshoe William Stone is a safe and sane politician. He makes no ventures until after mapping his retreat. He avoids pitfalls and gins. The ambusher who plans to gobble up Gumshoe Bill is laying the trap for his own capture and confusion. Such subjects as the tariff, employers' liability, reciprocity, economy and extension of the civil service are loaded with dynamite in the Missourian's opinion and are to be avoided as carefully as chucking a water moocasin under the chin.

But when it comes to a eulogy, Gumshoe Bill causes the marble walls of the capital to sweat tears. As the farmer's friend he is the army of the Potomac in defense. He is an impassioned joe-darter at singing the folksongs of the Ozarks, at lamenting the passing of liberty, at denouncing the quietus of patriotism when sordid statesmen scratch the name of Huzza Creek from the rivers and harbors improvements bill.

So much for appreciation. It will explain why it was that Senator Gumshoe William Stone declared upon the floor of the upper chamber that "we ought to exercise supervision over all Latin-American countries on this continent." It was a safe thing to say. It meant nothing. It got nowhere. It was ridiculous and foolish. But the constituents of Gumshoe Bill are informed through the dispatches that their favorite son is still in the flesh. It saves them writing letters of inquiry to the local newspapers.

HOME RULE BACKFIRE.

While the breaking up of the Irish estates into small, peasant-owned allotments, has brought new hope and new life to the island, it has brought about also an economic situation threatening the movement for home rule.

The landlord system of Ireland took the heart out of the people. It was a crushing weight upon ambition. That no man could hope to own the land upon which he lived, that every improvement he made gave excuse for raising the rent, that the civil government was but a form of martial law, were evils easily accounting for the underdevelopment plain to every eye. The pendulum now swings the other way. Development has begun. Recently published statistics show that Ireland is supplying England with $20,000,000 worth of the $35,000,000 annual importation of eggs. Butter, cheese, milk, poultry, even beef, are transported across the Irish channel in constantly increasing quantities. The great city population of England, 60 per cent of the whole, has been fed from the far corners of the earth. Ireland, which a few years ago sold less dairy produce to England than Denmark, bids fair to gain all that trade, to be the greatest source of food of industrial sections of the United Kingdom. The altered picture recalls that of Jena, once seamed by the wheels of Napoleon's artillery and now a vast field of flowers.

An observer declares that the home rule spirit is waning in Ireland because of the new found prosperity. Those who once were bitter partisans in the cause question themselves if home rule might not disturb the economic advantages. But whether Ireland obtains self-government or not, the bond of trade will, in every likelihood, make the return of the dark days of absentee landlordism impossible.

Dr. Wiley used to organize poison squads to test the harmful effect of eating certain foods. Why couldn't something of that kind be done to settle the kissing question?

PREMIUM LACE CURTAINS FOR JUNE.

Those of our subscribers whose time expires in June will in a few days receive our liberal proposition for renewal.

Those who sent us clubs of ten one year ago, and received a pair of premium lace curtains, will of course do the same this year. We hope nearly all who sent us clubs of four last year, will this year make their clubs ten.

Owing to our recent fire loss our curtain stock was destroyed. New shipments will arrive the first week in June. We note this fact to explain the delay of several hundred pairs due to have been sent during the past two weeks. We hope to bring up the delayed orders in about ten or twelve days. There will be no delay in sending out June orders.

THE INCOME TAX.

The status of the income tax resolution submitted to the states is as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Maine,	South Dakota,
Ohio,	Nebraska,
Michigan,	Kansas,
Indiana,	Oklahoma,
Illinois,	Texas,
Kentucky,	Colorado,
Maryland,	Montana,
North Carolina,	Idaho,
South Carolina,	Nevada,
Alabama,	California,
Mississippi,	Oregon,
Missouri,	Washington,
Iowa,	Tennessee,
Wisconsin,	Arkansas,
North Dakota,	Georgia,

NEGATIVE.

Louisiana	New Jersey,
Massachusetts,	Rhode Island,
New Hampshire,	West Virginia.

New York is not in the foregoing list because, though the resolution was defeated in 1910, it has passed the state senate since and may be approved by the representatives soon. Committee reports in the Connecticut legislature are adverse. Delaware has taken no action. The resolution has passed the house in Florida and is pending in the senate. Committee reports in the Pennsylvania legislature are favorable, but neither house has yet acted upon the proposal. In Virginia, the senate passed it, the house defeated it. The Wisconsin assembly has not considered the subject. This is the situation in the states whose legislatures are now in session.

Thirty states have ratified the income tax. Five more must vote in its favor to make up the necessary three-fourths to implant in the constitution the right to levy an income tax. New York, Florida, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Delaware can make the amendment a reality this year.

GERMANY IN MOROCCO.

The German ministerial press, which consistently reflects the policies of court and cabinet, has made a bitter attack upon France for sending a relief expedition to Fez in Morocco, where the French garrison is besieged by native fanatics. The comment amounts to an official notice from Germany to her neighbor that the dominance of German commercial interests is interpreted as carrying the right to political dominance and that the French must proceed with the utmost caution or else there will be trouble—and black trouble at that.

The affair shows admirably the attitude the German government maintains toward all the rest of Europe. Germany is hungry for colonies. She is hungry for preferences in trade. She does not intend that any more land shall be taken up by nations who forestall herself in the acquisition of foreign possessions. She will employ the Bismarckian code of diplomacy so long as work and food must be found for 800,000 new pairs of working hands every year and the menace of an over-crowded empire darkens the prospects of her future.

It is not a far cry from Morocco to Brazil. The state department at Washington entertains no illusions concerning the German hopes for a foothold in South America. It would be quite within her policy to seize upon an incident similar to that at Fez for landing troops and informing the United States that the Monroe Doctrine is canceled.

WELCOME THE ROAD MENDER.

A picturesque figure to be seen upon English highways is the road mender. He seems always to be pottering with stone, cutting weeds and grass, gossiping with the carters and lighting his pipe. Nevertheless, in spite of his deliberate movements, his eagerness for chance conversation and his assiduous attention to his tobacco, he keeps the roads of England in such condition that they are the wonder and admiration of American tourists and the proud boast of the United Kingdom.

The common practice in America is to do the mending periodically. When the roads run down, either the countryside turns out and performs the scraping and ditching and weed cutting, usually an annual labor, or else contracts are let for a general overhauling and repairing. It is admitted that the state of our roads lags lamentably behind that for which English and French roads are famous. Tarrant county, in Texas, is about to experiment with the institution of permanent road mending. It has been argued there that the cost of paying these men and supplying them with the necessary material will prove cheaper than doing the work spasmodically. Of course, it will assure the maintenance of good roads the year round, whatever the cost. The experiment will be well worth any other American county keeping track of.

CUTTING STEAMSHIP SCHEDULES

Several schemes have been proposed for shortening the length of the voyage across the Atlantic. Ports on the Connecticut shore and upon Long Island are now in the position of rivals for terminal facilities in case the great steamship companies act upon their desire to avoid the port of New York, because of its difficulties in the handling of the giant liners. Upon the other side of the water it has been suggested that a harbor be built on the west coast of Ireland. If a corresponding landing place could be established in eastern Newfoundland and adequate facilities be constructed for reaching the mainland quickly and comfortably the present dominant ports might never behold a Lusitania again.

A new scheme has recently reached the promotion stage. This calls for a landing place at Cape Sir Charles, upon the coast of Labrador, the building of a 1,000-mile railroad to Quebec and modifications in the design of steamships to meet the dangers of icebergs and ice floes.

The continued agitation of these plans, some of which are undoubtedly impracticable, must certainly reflect something of the state of mind of those who manage the bigger steamship companies. Behind these people is the traveling public, which demands speed above all other considerations. In these days of daring engineering enterprise it ought not to be thought amazing if the commanding lines should lay out millions of dollars for clipping days off the steaming schedules where now they think it a great achievement to save hours or minutes.

NO DISCRIMINATION IN TELEPHONES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has handed down a decision which is likely to prove of extreme importance to telephone renters throughout the country: "As between subscribers to a telephone service who are similarly situated, nothing but a difference in the service rendered or facilities furnished can justify a difference in the rates charged."

The telephone companies, by this interpretation of the laws, are put upon the same plane the railroads occupy. To gain business it will be illegal for them to make special rates to a reluctant subscriber. They cannot offer favors which are not also offered all other subscribers. Their rates, even if proportioned to the amount of service rendered, must be delicately adjusted if charges of discrimination are to be avoided. Possibly the commission may some day fix a basis of charges for long distance service according to mileage, a matter of obvious difficulties.

The decision ought to prove as valuable to the telephone corporations as the rebating law is valuable to the railroad companies. But the telephone folk may be just as long realizing that as were the railroads.

HALLUCINATION.

"The most striking thing of all this web of wisdom and error," wrote an English writer, "is surely the hallucination of security."

These words, which some chance reading brought to our eyes, seem peculiarly to illustrate the state of mind of a society which can boast a singularly high production of books and pamphlets upon the subject of disarmament. One is to imagine members of this society gaining their food with regularity, moving to and from the places wherein they labor, holding converse in quiet, attending their society's meetings, or writing their society's literature—all safe and secure, free from the slightest dread of disturbance from without. The policeman guards their street. They probably never note his presence. The law provides a strong arm against the thief and the thug. Our serene citizens never think of it.

Behind the policeman and the law, behind all security and freedom, is the armament protecting and guarding. The gentleman who becomes rabid at sight of the soldiers and sailors' uniforms no more realizes that these uniforms are the symbols of his security than he is aware, apparently, of national ambition and avarice. He would disband the army and the navy. He would destroy every weapon of defense and make a bonfire of every military emblem. He is afflicted with the hallucination that his personal safety is assured of heaven, coming to him as unfailingly as the air he breathes.

THE STIMSON APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Henry L. Stimson to the secretaryship of war has been hailed as a recognition of the progressive Republican forces of New York. It is made thus to appear that the selection was purely political.

In no other state in the Union is the influence of progressive Republicanism more doubtful than in New York. The state may be counted upon to be either reactionary Republican or reactionary Democratic long after the progressive wave is a determinable quantity in other sections of the country. If Mr. Taft had wished to play politics, to ignore this opportunity to strengthen his cabinet with a strong and capable personality, he could have made a hundred selections more fitted to the purpose.

FALSE REPORTS THAT GO FAR.

Reckless "yellow" newspapers in the United States publish false reports, positively stated and with much detail, which picture this country as virtually determined upon a military occupation of Mexico. It is added that the ultimate object aimed at is the annexation of a large slice of Mexican territory.

These stories are circulated widely and they must come to the notice of Mexicans and citizens of other Latin-American republics. At a distance from the places where the "fakes" are printed it is not easy to perceive how unworthy of notice the papers are which publish such sensational inventions. In distant countries it is often taken for granted that there must be solid support for statements which deal with matters of such moment.

Where such an estimate is placed upon the unwarranted assertions of yellow papers there inevitably follows a growing antagonism toward the United States. This country is more feared, more distrusted, more hated. Americans have less chance to widen their trade with Latin-America or obtain business advantages and opportunities there. Many nations are influenced to turn to Europe and away from this republic.

Possibly the men responsible for "yellow" fakes would say that they care nothing for such results, but their readers would care if they realized just what the effects must be. Any adverse change in American relations with Latin-America must check the growth of American trade and that means less work for wage-earners, less opportunity for better pay or steadier employment. It makes work harder to obtain and less profitable. It is a form of lying which exacts a heavy price from the workingmen of the United States.

This year's contribution to the national conscience fund amounts to more than $400,000. And yet many of the tax dodgers in the back districts haven't been heard from.

One objection to Brigham Young's likeness appearing on the silver service of the battleship Utah has not been mentioned. We have reference to Brigham's whiskers.

Three cheers for the star spangled banner! Mrs. John Hays Hammond will wear a coronation train only sixteen yards shorter than the one to be worn by Queen Mary.

Prof. Aitken says there is no life and no canals on Mars. Prof. Lowell can prove the contrary. Almost enough doubt and uncertainty to start a new religion.

Fifty thousand dollars has been paid for a Bible printed between the years 1450 and 1455. Our office Bible isn't half as old as that and it is almost worn out.

Marriage isn't considered a failure by the Ohio man who declares that he can rock the cradle with one hand and button his wife's waist with the other.

Why doesn't some artist paint Senator Lorimer? The whitewashers bungled the job.

Sunday School

ONE DAY FOR WORLD PEACE

International Sunday School Lesson for May 28 Is "Micah's Picture of Universal Peace." Micah 4.18.

If a husband and wife continually talk about how to keep from quarrelling there will almost certainly grow up between them a deep division worse than all quarrelling. We cannot have peace by prearrangement. All the councils and conferences on earth cannot create world-wide peace. As the angels sang, peace on earth comes among "men of good will."

Happily we are far enough along in the real peace movement to be ready to face this rather disconcerting truth. Nobody with any foresight or capacity for sound thinking desires a forced or artificial peace. There is a searching poem, The Peace of Dives, which reveals a bought peace, a peace of money-fear, a peace of Satan. There often has been this ignoble peace; it exists in Europe today. Only fear keeps certain powers from flying at the throats of other powers; "Europe is an armed camp today," and the truce that prevails is merely a delay of hostilities, in dread of big guns. Greece is a present-day specific instance of a nation at peace because it is in terror. The ignoble condition of that land of ancient heroes is worse than war and courageous extinction.

The Great Peace Proposals.

Now the attention of civilization has been arrested by a huge gift from a retired captain of industrial war to the cause of industrial peace. Following hard on the heels of this, the President of the United States, proposes to Great Britain a peace pact that shall be minus all "ifs" and "buts"—a genuine arbitration treaty that will not fall to pieces at the first display of bad manners; a diplomatic stupidity. This proposal is revolutionary; it doubtless will not be written down by the historians as one of the great events of the century. It does more to promote the cause of universal disarmament than any other single event of our time. For if the two great Anglo-Saxon nations mean to stand together for peace the rest of the world is compelled to pause in its mad preparation for nedeless war. Incidentally, the action of President Taft is a long step toward that life and death confederation of the English-speaking peoples, for the sake of the whole world, which is an inevitable consequence of forces now at work.

None the less, the greater effect of this radical peace proposal which both nations have received with favor, is not poitical, but sentimental. The influence which it must have on world thought is its most important result. All reading people's attention has been arrested by it; the minds of men everywhere have been turned to the feasibility of universal peace. The hideous and ages-old domination of force has been peremptorily challenged. War has been called upon to make answer why it should be permitted longer to ravage the earth. The unreasonableness of armed conflict, in order to settle an issue which is not in the slightest degree settled thereby, is becoming manifest; for if Britain fights Germany over the question of the control of the Persian gulf, the rights of the case are in no way made clear; what is proved, and the only thing that is proved, is that one nation is more powerful in arms than the other. The merits of the slavery question were not settled by the civil war: that heroic conflict only demonstrated that the north was strong enough to impose its will upon the south. Once let the great mass of mankind realize this, and the absurdity of war will appear as clearly as the absurdity of the position of the small boy, worsted in an argument who cries, "Well,' I can lick you, anyway."

Everything in Its Place.

Like character, peace comes by indirection. Nobody acquires a noble character by consciously making character his goal: he pursues high thoughts, unselfish aims and right relations with God — and lo, character comes, unasked, as a by-product. So in the quest for peace. Men must seek first of all the welfare of all mankind, a sense of absolute and universal justice, a consciousness of world-brotherhood, a deep religious passion for the fulfilment of Jehovah's ideals for the race.

The blunder of putting peace as a cause, instead of an effect, is one with the common mistakes of religious teachers in stressing the secondary virtues. Thus we are confronted by the fact that a deal of religious teaching aims at the production of a breed of men and women with only the passive virtues. Such can never be world-conquerors. The Bible talks a great deal more about strength and conquest than it does about peace. What Prof. William James called "the moral equivalent of war" is the day's great desideratum. The active prosecution of the highest form of patriotism or nationalism—which is real internationalism—is the best form of peace propaganda. Let boys and girls, men and women, get a grasp of the truth that Christian nations have a world mission and they will not fail of incorruptible, unflagging devotion to the causes of reform at home, or the extension of the peaceable gospel abroad. The reason that patriotism of Micah, and the other Old Testament prophets is so sublime is that it has religion for its root.

To the Temple With a Soldier.

Still facing actual conditions, we turn from Micah's beautiful rhapsody concerning the holy city, and find the real Jerusalem a center of bitter strife and ignoble enmities. "Jerusalem," "the city of peace," is still, as throughout her long and romantic history, the prey of warlike passions. If an American or a Briton wants to visit the site of the temple today he must take with him an armed kavass or guard, from his consulate and the latter will be accompanied by a soldier. Jerusalem is far from fulfilling its name at the present time.

How do we reconcile this with prophecy. First, the end is not yet. A peculiar and persisting Providence has engirted this ancient stronghold, above all other cities. God's purposes are not yet all fulfilled. In the second place, out of Jerusalem have streamed those influences which have become articulate in The Hage tribunal, the peace societies and all the great forces that work for this Christian consummation. Above all these could truly be inscribed, "In the name and by the power of Jesus Christ, Prince of Peace, and Redeemer of mankind." The spiritual Zion is the world's citadel of peace.

The lack of imagination and cohesion on the part of Christian people is responsible for the failure to make Jerusalem a center of Christian influence. Why should not the world's peace tribunal be at Jerusalem, rather than at The Hague? The former is infinitely the more fitting place. And why should not Jerusalem itself be in the keeping of the Christian powers justly, as is the neighboring region of the Lebanon, or of some great Christian nation, like Great Britain, which would give liberty to Jew and Christian and Moslem? It is late in the day for the Moslem to stand in bigoted possession of the bit of earth that is holiest to Jew and Christian alike.

The Source of World-Peace.

In one of her "Dreams" Olive Schreiner prayed of the angel for the unborn child that the ideal might be real to him. This was the peasant prophet Micah's power. He saw the distant realities of truth. His beloved Jerusalem was harried by Assyria. Yet he looked beyond the present misery, beyond the majestic might of Babylon, Greece, Rome, Turkey, to the date when universal peace would bless this earth, and the city of David be once more a capital of human hearts.

The two dreams are one. Religion must rule before peace can prevail. Every man will sit under his own vine and fig tree—not the state's, but his own, which may be scant comfort for the Socialist—in perfect safety, and when the, at the reproof of Jehovah, strong nations have beaten their swords into plow-shares and their spears into pruning hooks. The only abiding source of peace is the acceptance of the reign and teachings of Jehovah. When all men know themselves His children and true brothers, and accept His word as their highest law, then will hateful tumult of war be stilled, and peace reign over a smiling earth.

The Evening Prayer.

In the twilight of my days,
In the evening of the years,
Life unto my saddened gaze
Seems a vision veiled in tears.
All the knowledge fades away
That I vainly thought to keep;
As a little child I pray;
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

I have wandered far from Thee
Since the childish prayer I said,
And the lips that taught it me
Have been gathered to the dead;
Yet her face I seem to see
When the evening shadows creep,
And again, as at her knee,
Pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep!

Softly fades the lingering light;
Lo! the last beam leaves the skies;
And I watch, amid the night,
For the evening star to rise.
Far beyond the bounds of space
I may drift ere day shall break;
Let me see my mother's face
If I die before I wake!

Darker grows the gathering gloom,
While my soul its vigil keeps
With the memories that loom
Up from Life's unsounded deeps.
When upon a sunless strand
I shall hear the surges break,
Ere I near the Nameless Land,
Pray Thee, Lord, my soul to take!
—Maria Conway Oemler, in the Independent.

Different Points of View.

Youth's Companion.

Nice discrimination would be required to decide which is the pessimist and which the optimist in the appended civil war reminiscence:

During one of the battles of Murfreesboro a group of wounded men was huddled about a field hospital waiting surgical attention, when a big, brawny trooper with a bullet in his left leg and another in his right arm hobbled up holding his wounded arm in his left hand.

"Doc," he drawled, "the Johnnies came pretty near hitting me."

Another fellow blowing blood copiously from his nose, the point of which had been shot off, promptly interposed:

"Doctor, the rascals"—sputter—"came near"—another blow and sputter—"missing me."

Varieties

It is said there are 2,000,000 women smokers in the United States.

There are about 100 varieties of flesh eating plants known.

In the course of champagne making the grapes are squeezed six times.

Nearly 5,000 miles of nets are set nightly in the North Sea.

The barbers of Europe collect a crop of 1,200,000 pounds of hair annually.

The exports of phonographs and records from the United States have doubled in two years.

Four languages are in general use in Switzerland—German, French, Italian and Romansch.

Some of the newest automatic pistols are powerful enough to kill a man 1,000 yards away.

While the exports of human hair from China are very large, it is declared that any comes from bodies.

Canada is making special efforts to get market gardeners from England and other parts of Europe.

The Japanese railway board proposes a bridge across the Shimonoseki straits at a cost of $10,000,000 gold.

Women frequenters of the British museum refuse to make use of desks which are marked "For ladies only."

A British baronet has joined the Salvation Army in New York and gone to work as janitor of the barracks.

A gift of $10,000 annually from an anonymous donor for surgical work was announced at Columbia university.

Camelshair brushes are not made of the hair of camels but of hair from the tails of Russian and Siberian squirrels.

A complete wireless system is to be installed right away between Harbin, Manchuria, and St. Petersburg, Russia.

The old notion that women are more emotional than men has been discredited by a celebrated author of Europe.

A new hydroplane boat is said to be capable of a speed of 45 nautical miles an hour, or 52 statute miles.

Evidences of a city in Arizona have been discovered which seem to indicate that the town flourished 10,000 years ago.

An American Chamber of Commerce for the Turkish empire has been established at Constantinople with Consul General Rayndal.

The fastest and longest non-stop railroad run in England is 232½ miles, from Paddintgon to Plymouth, made at 54.8 miles an hour.

A fund of $100,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Scandinavian-American society by Nels Paulson, a New York manufacturer.

London is the fur market of the world, and the prices paid at its famous auctions are the determining factors in making prices the world over.

There is an asbestos mine at Lowell, Mass., which produces a fine grade of material, and is said to promise a output of 100 tons a day.

The province of Nova Scotia has built more permanent bridges than all the other provinces of Canada, says the Nova Scotia bridge commissioner.

An English cruiser which had been in the water for seven years was recently relieved of 40 tons of barnacles, mussels and vegetable growth.

Foreign corporations desiring to do business in Korea must obtain the consent of the governor general, and then establish head offices in the country.

Caps and gowns for girl graduates will be worn more than ever in the coming June commencement exercises in high school and academy throughout the country.

A New York man who has been drawing a salary of $30,000 a year has gone into bankruptcy, explaining that he had to borrow money with which to buy an automobile.

An old offender was introduced to a new country justice as "John Timmons alias Jones, alias Smith." "I'll try the two women first," said the justice. "Bring in Alice Jones."

The length of the nose of the Statue of Liberty is four feet six inches. The distance across the eye is two feet six inches. The right arm, which holds the torch, is 42 feet long.

The tobacco consumption of China is very large and is mostly home-grown. The finer grade of leaf comes from the Philippines, but the whole situation is controlled by the tobacco trust.

"Force the children to take their seats at the moving picture show," is the advice of an English author, who says that no child should be allowed to sit nearer than 30 feet away from the curtain.

By adhering to old methods of cultivation British Indian's exports of indigo have fallen from $17,818,370 in 1886, to $1,173,718, in 1910. The more progressive synthetic dye manufacturer has cut out the Indian indigo planter.

In Austria something like a crisis has occurred in the theatrical profession owing to so many actresses finding themselves in straitened circumstances. The women's committee of the State Society has taken the matter in hand.

Owing to the growing demand in England for soft cheeses, a Yorkshire agricultural college has issued leaflets to encourage farmers to make cheese of the types of Camembert, Brie, Pont-l'Eveque and Gervais, as made in France.

An American has been engaged by the state of Victoria to push the manufacture of beet sugar. The state has given an American company a $130,000 contract for an electric plant at the township recently found at the state coal mine.

Siam is a spinsteress country. There all the girls marry and work until attains her highest estate when she becomes a mother. The chief wife is the first wife and she may not be sold, and if her husband desires to get rid of her he must divorce her.

Of the great men's signatures that were written to the Declaration of Independence hardly one is legible now. But this is due to the fact that sixty years ago in taking a facsimile the press copy absorbed the ink from nearly all the signatures.

Hong-Kong's imports of opium fell from 6,411,159 pounds in 1908 to 4,814,000 in 1910. Exports to China decreased accordingly. Complete suppression of the traffic is becoming a live commercial matter, says Consul General George E. Anderson, of Hong-Kong.

Miss Maggie Harris, daughter of the late fire chief, A. J. Harris, of Tampa, Fla., has the distinction of being the first girl in the world to be called upon to organize a fire department. Miss Harris will organize a volunteer department for Port Tampa City.

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I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, can do so quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor that has ever been put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 2938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

How I regained my manhood men. I tried every known remedy, nothing helped me, then I began to think for myself, after years of exhaustive research, I discovered a marvelous remedy which almost instantly restored my manhood. To introduce to Blade readers this miraculous remedy, which quickly makes weak men strong when everything else fails, I am sending, prepaid, a full $5.00 course treatment of it for a 50c piece. If it fails to cure, money back. Box 164, Grand Ledge, Mich.

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SAYS LORIMER WON BY BRIBERY

Investigators' Report Holds Senate Seat Result of Corruption.

Springfield, Ill., May 18.—Holding that the election of William Lorimer to the senate would not have occurred had it not been for bribery and corruption, and censuring Judge Petit of Chicago, for ending the usefulness of the committee, the final report of the state senate bribery investigating committee was made to the senate Wednesday.

The committee report intimates that most of the persons accused seem to have been acquitted without sufficient evidence of guiltlessness.

Hold Corruption Plain.

After reviewing the committee's investigation of the election of William Lorimer to the United States Senate, the report says:

"Your committee has reached the conclusion that the election of William Lorimer before the last General Assembly would not have occurred had it not been for bribery and corruption."

The report recites that the committee's report was ended recently by the decisions of Judge Petit, of Chicago, who held it "had no power or authority to subpoena witnesses or take proof, because of the fact that the scope of said inquiry included not only members of the senate but of the house as well, and that in the passage of said resolution (creating the committee) the senate sought to embark upon an inquiry over which it had no jurisdiction."

It adds: "Your committee is therefore unable further to follow the line of proof pointed out in the testimony, so as to report to your honorable body the exact amount used in the corruption of members of the last general assembly in the matter of the election of a United States senator, or the names and identity of the persons contributing or receiving the same."

Reopening of Case Unmentioned.

The whole question of bribery and corruption charges is placed by the committee before the senate for whatever action the members deem fit. No attempt is made in the report to recommend the reopening of the Lorimer investigation by the United States senate or the unseating of members of the Illinois legislature charged with bribery and corruption.

TAKE DARE IN FROZEN FISH

Senators Won't Accept Bid to Banquet in Cold Storage.

Washington, May 19.—Members of the senate committee on manufactures were invited today by a witness in the cold storage hearing to test the healthfulness of frozen fish.

The challenge was offered by E. T. Case, president of a fish company of Cleveland, O., and chairman of the Lake Erie Fish Packers' association. He volunteered to act as host at a fish dinner to the senators and declared they would be unable to distinguish between fresh and cold storage dishes. There was no audible acceptance of the offer.

Case opposed many provisions of the Heyburn bill providing for regulation of the cold storage of foodstuffs.

NOW IT'S THE AERIAL TAXICAB

Lucerne, Switzerland, to Have the First Service in a Few Weeks.

New York, May 18.—The first aerotaxi will be put into service in a week or two at Lucerne, Switzerland, according to advices received by the Aero club. A French company is building the novel machine, a biplane. Passengers will be carried on short cross country flights at a fixed rate a kilometer.

DEATH-DEALING AIRSHIP MAY OVERTURN FRANCE'S POLITICS

Paris, May 22.—France paid a terrible toll Sunday for her magnificent endeavor to attain supremacy of the air when a monoplane, the driver of which had lost control, plunged into a group of members of the cabinet who had gathered to witness the start of the race from Paris to Madrid, killing the minister of war and injuring the prime minister, his son and a well know sportsman.

A large number of other persons of note had narrow escapes from injury.

The accident occurred on the aviation field at Issy les Molineux, where 200,000 persons had gathered to see the start of the race. M. Train was piloting the monoplane that wrought such havoc. With him in the car was M. Bounier, a passenger. Neither was injured. The machine was wrecked.

Minister of War Berteaux was horribly mangled. The swiftly revolving propeller cut off cleanly his left arm, which was found 10 feet away from the spot where he was struck, the back of his head was crushed in, his throat gashed and the whole of his left side cut and lacerated.

Premier Buried Beneath Wreck.

Premier Monis was buried beneath the wreckage of the monoplane. He was taken out as quickly as possible and examined by military surgeons, who found that he had sustained compound fractures of two bones in the right leg, that his nose was broken, his face badly contused and that there were bruises on the breast and abdomen. M. Deutsch and M. Monis were not seriously hurt. Among those who had narrow escapes from injury was M. Lepine, the prefect of police.

The great line of spectators bordering the field was being held rigid by a large force of soldiery who, however, permitted the ministrial party and some half hundred other persons of distinction to walk across the field to a point where they could get a better view down the course and see the air men as they rose from the starting point and flew in their direction.

At this moment is was observed by the commandant of the troops that the crowds were breaking the line formation on one side of the field, and he dispatched a troop of cuirassiers to get them back in order. The cuirassiers galloped across the field, breaking into double lines as they went.

Tried to Dodge Soldiers.

Train's monoplane here swoooped toward the earth under the impulse of an air flurry, and it appeared as though the aviator was about to dash into the cavalry. The pilot's attention seemed momentarily to have been diverted from his course and he made a quick turn to the left, toward where the party of officials were standing. Then he lost control of the craft altogether and it dashed violently into the ministerial group. The impact knocked M. Berteaux ten feet away, where he lay in a pool of blood, badly mangled, while under the wreckage of the monoplane lay Premier Monis, his son and M. Deutsch. Train and M. Bounier emerged from the wreck uninjured.

The Political Results.

Speculation is rife concerning the political consequences of M. Berteaux's death and the incapacitation of Premier Monis, but it is not believed the ministerial crisis will be either long or difficult of solution. M. Monis still legally remains the premier, and this evening signed the decree charging M. Cruppi with the duties of war minister. In view, however, of his necessarily prolonged absence from activity, it is believed in political circles that it will be found most suitable for the head of the cabinet to resign. Already the chance of a combination, headed by ex-Premier Clemenceau, M. Millerand and M. Poincare, are being discussed.

FEAR FOR OTHER CASES

U. S. Officials Worried Over New Rendering of Sherman Act.

Washington, May 18.—Considerable concern manifested by some of Mr. Taft's advisers over the possibility that all pending criminal prosecutions of trust officials will be upset by the decision of the supreme court in the oil case qualifying the anti-trust act.

Attorney General Wickersham expresses confidence that the prosection of the packers and the bathtub trust and other criminal actions will not be hampered, but this opinion is not shared by other government officials in close touch with the fight against illegal combines.

The point raised is that the action of the supreme court in reading into the anti-trust act the word "unreasonable" makes the crime of its violation indefinite. The terms of a criminal statute must be specific, so that a person may know in advance whether he is violating the law or not. If he does not know the combination to which he is party is unreasonably restraining interstate trade he does not know whether he is committing a crime.

Point Raised on Behalf of Packers.

It is contended this indefiniteness given the statute by the supreme court makes invalid any indictments such as those of the packers which have been found under the act as previously interpreted.

On the other hand, it is argued the indictments are valid and the only difference is that in the future juries in criminal actions under the Sherman law will pass on the reasonableness or unreasonableness of an alleged illegal combination. At any rate, the point is onet which apparently must go to the supreme court for determination. It is likely to arrive there first in the beef trust cases. The packers' attorneys have raised the issue in Chicago. If Judge Carpenter holds the indictments invalid as a result of the supreme court decision the government will take an appeal on that question. If the packers are forced to trial and are convicted the question will constitute one of the grounds for appeal.

That the reading of the word "unreasonable" into the Sherman act would vitiate criminal prosecutions thereunder was the view of the senate judiciary committee in 1909, when it reported adversely on a bill proposnig to make a distinction between good and bad trusts.

Awaits Tobacco Case.

Mr. Wickersham is awaiting with much concern the decision of the Supreme court in the tobacco trust case. In the oil decision the court laid down what may be termed "the rule of reason," which must be applied in each individual prosecution.

The court gave utterance also to generalizations which are of utmost importance in preparing the conduct corporations must observe in order to avoid being classed as illegal.

The tobacco trust case will be the first in which the court applies its own rule and the generalizations which it has announced. This case is important also because it presents the question of whether a monopoly as such falls under the ban of the law. By reason of the acts of the Standard Oil company there was evident an intent to monpolize. The question of intent is more difficult to establish in the case of the tobacco trust.

NO MORE LEGISLATION

Washington, May 16.—There is to be no immediate pressing of further corporation legislation on the part of the administration as a result of the supreme court's decision in the Standard Oil case. It is felt that the construing of the law by the court has been broad enough to guide the directors of great corporations along the path of the law, although no way has been pointed for trusts to do legally the same things which they have been doing illegally, and that much of the necessity previously seen for amending the anti-trust act so as to strengthen it has been removed.

Nor is there any likelihood whatever that the federal incorporation measure, recommended by President Taft in his spcial message to the second session of the last congress and drafted by Attorney General Wickersham, will be taken from the shelf and pressed upon the attention of the lawmakers during the present session.

It had been rumored that the first step on the part of the administration after the pending anti-trust cases had been disposed of by the supreme court would be in the direction of obtaining legislation on this subject.

President Taft still believes in the advisability of a national incorporation act, but if he devotes any energy to bring it about it will not be until congress meets in regular session next winter. Then he is likely to give the subject attention in his annual message.

SENTENCED TO A KISS A DAY

Judge Reprimanded Recreant Husband Who Neglected Osculation.

Atlanta, May 19.—Because her husband refused to kiss her, Mrs. T. K. White had him put under arrest, swearing out a warrant charging him with mistreatment and abuse. Brought before the judge, White soon found out that failure to kiss a wife was not to be tolerated in Atlanta.

Mrs. White told the judge how she had followed her husband to the gate as he left the house for work and had waited for the loving osculatory salute, and waited in vain. Then the judge became busy and told White that it was his duty to kiss his wife when she wanted to be kissed and that she had a right to ask the aid of the law when such caresses were refused. Then he announced his sentence to be that White must give up at least one kiss a day, thought it would be better if he were a little more generous.

ROOT HITS RECIPROSITY

Offers Vital Amendment to the Agreement in Senate Committee.

Washington, May 23.—The floor may be opened to amendment of the Canadian reciprocity agreement by the senate finance committee as the result of a proposal made by Senator Root.

If the Root suggestion be adopted, as is probable, other senators will insist upon modifications. In this way the death of the legislation will be accomplished.

The Root amendment adds to the paper and pulp section of the bill the following:

"And when the president of the United States shall have sufficient evidence and shall make proclamation that such wood pulp and paper board, being the product of the United States, are admitted into Canada free of duty."

Requires All Provinces to Act.

The effect of this amendment will be to require every province in Canada to remove all restrictions upon trade in these articles before the reciprocal trade agreement will be effective.

Mr. Root informed the committee the essence of the agreement was reciprocity, but this did not seem to be accomplished by the agreement as it stands.

"The ultimate end to reach," he said, "is free admission of paper and wood pulp on both sides. We agree it will take place when they remove certain restrictions and they agree it will be when we make it free here and that will be when these restrictions are removed."

Mr. Lodge interpreted the agreement to mean that paper and pulp might come in free from all provinces which impose any restrictions.

"We cannot deal with Canadian provinces," he said. "We must deal with Canada as a whole."

Opens Door to Amendment Flood.

The Root amendment is important for the paper interests, but the seriousness of it lies in the fact it will afford a basis for the claims of other senators that they be given the same right to amend as the New York representative.

Mr. Cummins, of Iowa, has a number of amendments which he intends to offer. So have other senators. The situation of the agreement is bad enough as it stands, but if it be loaded down as its enemies desire, undoubtedly it will be effectually killed.

LIGHTNING DENUDES WOMAN

St. Joseph, Mo., May 19.—Struck by lightning, following a severe rain and thunder storm which swept St. Joseph, Mrs. Cora Hackney was knocked down, her clothing stripped from her body and she was left unconscious. When she had been revived it was found that she was unable to speak, and last night her physicians said that her condition was critical.

The storm practically had passed when Mrs. Hackney left her home to sweep the water off the front porch. There was a flash and neighbors saw her fall to the ground. It required a physician over half an hour to restore her to consciousness.

The left side of her head, face and arms were severely scarred by the flash, which also left its mark on her body.

LUMBER SUIT IS START OF FIGHT

Series of Actions of a Similar Nature Said to Be Contemplated.

SOME OF THE CHARGES.

In its suit against the lumber "trust" the government charges among many other things:

That the retailers have conspired among themselves to prevent manufacturers and wholesalers from selling lumber direct to the consumer. (A consumer for these purposes is held to be a contracting builder, mail order house, farmers' co-operative union, or the citizen who buys a pine board to repair his woodshed.)

That hundreds of consumers, including the largest industrial corporations in the country, have been compelled by alleged unlawful agreements to buy lumber from retailers at much higher prices than they would have paid to wholesalers.

That wholesalers and retailers in joint conventions and by agreements, have classified consumers into "proper" and "improper" trade and have prepared and exchanged black lists.

That as a result of the alleged blacklists, wholesalers have been directed not to sell lumber to retail dealers who have dealt with consumers in wholesale quantities.

New York, May 20.—With the filing of the big suit against the so-called lumber trust by Attorney General Wickersham for the government yesterday, a series of actions of a similar nature is said to have been put under way.

The plan of the attorney general is to inaugurate a campaign to break up a number of alleged agreements between great retailers which exist for the purpose of controlling prices and making the ultimate consumer the victim. It is declared that there is in existence a plan to force all ultimate consumers to buy from retailers, and to blacklist wholesalers who rade to sell to others than members of the retail organization which is swinging the club.

In the present suit against organization declared to be a part of the lumber trust, the government sets forth an elaborate system of blackmailing which is attributed to the alleged conspirators against the public welfare.

The suit tells in detail of copies of circulars sent out by the various organizations classifying consumers as "proper" and "improper" trade; extracts from reports threatening "short shrift" to dealers daring to violate the rules of the organizations and branding such offenders as "poachers," "scalpers," "mavericks" and "illegitimates."

Put Big Plants Under Ban.

It is alleged that not only have private consumers been blacklisted, but that many of the great industrial concerns of the country have been put under the ban by the lumber dealers. The government's bill aggregating 20,000 words is replete with sensational allegations and interesting exhibits.

The suit is directed specifically against retail organizations in the eastern states, but the trial unquestionably will embrace methods adopted by retailers and wholesalers throughout the United States.

Although the laweysr in charge of the case believe the Standard Oil decision involving "reasonable" or "unreasonable restraint" will not affect the lumber case, as it is represented to be one of simple conspiracy, nevertheless, the accusatory parts of the bill conform to that decision and charge "undue" and "unreasonable" restraint of the trade of the consumer and manufacturer of lumber.

Lesser stress is laid upon the alleged conspiracy between the defendants themselves. In general, the case is regarded as Attorney General Wickersham's long-planned test suit to have the courts determine how far combinations of retailers may go to prevent the ultimate consumer dealing directly with the wholesaler or producer.

Consumer Has Rights.

The government takes the position that any agreements or acts which prevent a consumer from buying where he chooses or to his best advantage are in "unreasonable" restraint of trade and violate the Sherman law. No attack on the middleman as such is intended, the department of justice holding that there is legitimate business opportunity for him.

It is known that while the department has been making a nation-wide investigation of the question as it relates to lumber, its agents have reported that the case is nearly paralleled in the marketing of many other commodities in daily use. If the government's contentions in this case are sustained, there is promise of a sweeping attack upon similar alleged conspiracies. The department of justice regards the case as the most important in principle of all the anti-trust suits undertaken.

FEED YOU MONEY.

Feed Your Brain, and It Will Feed You Money and Fame.

"Ever since boyhood I have been especially fond of meats, and I am convinced I ate too rapidly, and failed to masticate my food properly.

"The result was that I found myself, a few years ago, afflicted with ailments of the stomach and kidneys, which interfered seriously with my business.

"At last I took the advice of friends and began to eat Grape-Nuts instead of the heavy meats, etc., that had constituted my former diet.

"I found that I was at once benefited by the change, that I was soon relieved from the heartburn and indigestion that used to follow my meals, that the pains in my back from my kidney affection had ceased.

"My nerves, which used to be unsteady, and my brain, which was slow and lethargic from a heavy diet of meats and greasy foods, had, not in a moment, but gradually, and none the less surely, been restored to normal efficiency.

"Now every nerve is steady and my brain and thinking faculties are quicker and more acute than for years past.

"After my old-style breakfasts I used to suffer during the forenoon from a feeling of weakness which hindered me seriously in my work, but since I began to use Grape-Nuts food I can work till dinner time with all ease and comfort." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ASSEMBLY QUITS

10 of 17 Measures Urged by Harmon Are Enacted After a Manner.

Columbus, May 19.—With the regular session of the 79th general assembly at an end, seven of the 17 so-called progressive measures urged by Gov. Harmon in the Democratic caucus, April 26, have not been enacted into law. Ten of the measures have been passed by both branches of the legislature in one form or another.

Nine of 10 measures promised by the Democratic state platform, if the Democrats were given control of the legislature, have been passed. Some have been enacted in such a way that to cover them, pledges have been stretched to the cracking point. One platform promise, that for a uniform school book law, has been defeated in both houses.

Harmon Requests Granted.

The following bills urged by Gov. Harmon or promised in the state platform have been passed by both branches of the legislature.

The 10-mill tax limit bill, passed however so as to exempt sinking fund and interest. This permits a levy of possibly 15 mills in the larger cities.

The Hollinger bill, strengthening the powers of the state tax commission.

The central board bill, putting 18 state institutions under the control of a bipartisan board of four members.

The Green bill providing for a constitutional convention next year, the delegates to be nominated and elected on non-partisan basis.

The Bruce bill, to prevent fraudulent registration of voters.

The Wyman bill, embodying the Oregon plan of electing United States senators.

The Russell resolution, looking toward a convention of the states to amend the federal constitution by providing for the popular election of United States senators.

Part Loaf for Labor.

The Stambaugh bill, putting women at the head of the Girls' Industrial home at Delaware.

The Shaffer bill, providing for a women's reformatory.

The Yount resolution, ratifying the income tax amendment to the federal constitution.

The Cahill bill, providing for the teaching of agriculture in country schools.

The Green bill, limiting the hours of working women to 10 a day and 54 a week. Organized labor demanded a straight 8-hour bill.

The Reynolds bill, for the election of judicial officers on a non-partisan ticket.

The legislature has refused to enact into law the following bills urged by Gov. Harmon or promised by the state platform:

The Yount uniform text book bills. Senator Yount introduced a bill for county uniformity and one for state uniformity.

The Keller bill, for the non-partisan nomination of judicial officers.

The Hudson bill, to abolish party emblems in municipal elections.

The White bill, to nominate state officers by direct primary.

For Last Day's Action.

The following bills have not been agreed upon yet, but may be enacted into law at the one-day session May 31.

The Winters public utility bill, now in conference committee. The bill for which the senate stands is weak and would in no sense be regarded as a redemption of the Democratic platform pledge.

The Kimble corrupt election practices bill, passed by the house.

The Grosser bill, providing initiative and referendum for municipalities; passed by both houses, but with drastic amendments added in senate.

The Edwards bill providing for a reorganization of the property appraising machinery of the state. Passed by house, but emasculated by senate.

The Gebhardt bill, taking away the power of the board of public works and making the chief engineer the executive head of the canal system of Ohio.

PRISON FOR DEBT IS REVIVED

Trespass Case Takes Turn That Shatters Theory.

Norristown, Pa., May 19.—The theory that imprisonment for debt has gone out of existence, at least out of fashion, is shattered by the fact that Edward Hardwick, a prominent auctioneer of Hatboro, is the enforced guest of Sheriff Buckley, under an unpaid claim of $368.51.

Attorney Styer had Hardwick incarcerated under a writ based on a judgment secured April 20.

As the judgment was unsettled yesterday, Attorney Styer took out a writ to bring Hardwick to time. Instead, however, of the usual injunction upon the sheriff to "seize the property," it instructed Buckley to "seize the body."

NEW RULES FOR CUPID

Assembly Puts Restrictions on Marriage Licenses.

Columbus, May 19.—The Harmon bill to discourage elopements, child marriages and some other antics of Cupid has been passed by both branches of the general assembly and will become law in ten days. It provides that both the prospective bride and groom must appear personally in probate court and make joint application for a marriage license if they expect the coveted document to be issued. They must tell their ages, under oath and give considerable information about their family trees.

No Physical Examination.

The MacDonald bill, imposing even more stringent regulations upon Cupid, was passed by the senate, but met with defeat in the house, receiving only 45 votes—15 short of a constitutional majority. It provided that all applicants for marriages licenses must submit to physical examination and that no license should be issued to tubercular, insane or idiotic persons, or to those afflicted with certain contagious and infectious diseases. The MacDonald bill had the endorsement of medical associations, whose representatives made strong arguments for it before legislative committees.

The Yount hunters' license bill, passed by the senate was killed by tabling in the house. It provided for a gun tax of $1 for citizens of Ohio and a license fee of $15 for non-residents. It had the endorsement of the state fish and game commissioners. Several states have similar laws, but attempts to pass this bill at several past sessions of the Ohio legislature have failed.

MAIL ORDER MARKET

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE—"Investing for Profit" Magazine. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely FREE. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the real earning power of your money. This magazine six months free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, R-407, 28 Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MALE HELP WANTED.

LEARN to write advertisements. You can positively earn $25 to $100 a week. Ask for prospectus free. Page Davis Co., 13 Page Bldg., Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L 508 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT wants railway mail clerks, carriers, postoffice clerks. Thousands of appointments coming. Write for list, Franklin Institute, Dept. K-32, Rochester, N. Y.

PUBLIC LANDS.

563,331 ACRES eliminated from the Ozark Forest Reserve Vacant land subject to public land laws, also 500,000 acres other vacant lands in Arkansas subject to homestead, where and the law in booklet, postpaid 25c. Everton Relestate Co., Everton, Ark.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE Best Selling Vacuum Cleaner in America—Agents are making from $50 to $100 per week. We want a representative in every town to handle the sale of the Golden Rod vacuum cleaner. To men who are capable of organizing and instructing solicitors we have a very special inducement. Write today for particulars.

THE HUGRO MANUFACTURING CO., 1301 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES—Sell dry goods remnants in your own homes to friends and neighbors. Address, Remnant Store, 1331 Linn St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL.

FREE tuition by mail: Civil Service, drawing, engineering, electric wiring, agriculture, poultry, normal, bookkeeping, shorthand, and typewriting courses. For free tuition, apply to Carnegie College, Rogers, O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPORTING GOODS, Books, Cards, Dice, Etc. Catalog Free. D. S. Smythe Co., Newark, Mo.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO HABIT CURED or No Cost—Harmless home treatment of roots and herbs. Sure, pleasant, permanent. Send your name now. Ni-Ko Works, 14, Wichita, Kansas.

PERSONAL.

MARRY wealth and beauty. Marriage directory FREE. Pay when married. New plan. Box 314 C. G., Kansas City, Mo.

MARRY—Book of descriptions and photos mailed sealed. FREE. The Exchange, Box 829 B. O., Kansas City, Mo.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY—Many wealthy, both sex, will marry, wonderful results. Particulars Free, Reliable Club, 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

This Page Is Read In

A Quarter Million Homes

From Maine to California Every Week.

For the small sum of THREE DOLLARS you can reach all of them with a five-line advertisement, this size:

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

By using the MAIL ORDER MARKET of the TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE, your announcement will be delivered right into the HOME. Here is a chance to tell the young man of your plan, a new way for him to go into business for himself. The father of the family may be considering the sale of a portion of his land holdings. The old farm may be on the market. A chance to buy, sell or trade would have an interested audience among the readers of the

MAIL ORDER MARKET

A new business can be started in these columns. You won't need a large capital to start with, as there are over a MILLION readers of the Weekly Blade every week. This makes it possible to avoid the expense of salesmen. The MAIL ORDER MARKET is your salesmen. Just think, a FIVE-LINE advertisement would cost you only $3.00. The circulation of the WEEKLY BLADE is now OVER 225,000—figuring an average of five to a family, your adv. will be placed before a million readers. A letter to all these people would cost (even if you used 1c postage) $10,000.00. This is how advertising is a paying business.

Fill out the coupon below:

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure..... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $..... to cover the cost of same.

Name .....

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City and State.....

Gains for Art in America

IN May, 1909, the American Federation of Arts held its first annual convention in Washington, D. C. Within a year and a half this new society devoted to art interests had more than 1,000 individual members. Its 103 chapters, every one representing a society which had joined the federation, stood for about 50,000 persons.

Other organizations bear witness, in like manner, to the growth and strength of art interests in America. The League of Handicrafts Societies has 31 local societies. The American Civic Federation unites about 500 organizations, all of which are working for more beauty in everyday surroundings as one of the finest phases of progress in life.

The latest reports collected and tabulated by the American Art Annual give the registration of students, 31,710 in all, in 102 art schools in the United States. It appears, also, that in 170 colleges which give instruction in the history of art 5,877 students took this art course and 7,751 worked in the studios maintained by these institutions of learning.

In 1907 there were listed in the Art Annual only 403 art schools, art societies and art museums, in America. Now the same publication gives a list of 944. It is probable that the statistics are fuller than they were at the earlier date, but it is clear that there has been an enormous increase in the number of these centers of art life in the United States.

One of the forces which will count more and more on the side of art interests in America is the great growth of women's clubs. The general federation of such clubs now includes about 5,775 organizations with 416,474 members, at the date of the latest reports. Thousands of these clubs pay more or less attention to the study of art. Many of them make it a special feature of their work.

Another source of the growing strength of art feeling and art interests in America is the heavy immigration from countries where art is one of the most vital and valued forces and joys of life. Italy is a great source of such gains for art in America. Austria-Hungary is another. The Russian Jews who have been coming to the United States in large numbers need only an opportunity to get money and freedom of existence to show their natural interest in art as well as learning and music.

Meanwhile the sales of paintings and other art works, at auction and through dealers, offer more glittering prizes than ever before to spur the ambitions and stir the dreams of artists. The fact that most of the big prices are paid for the masterpieces of men long dead does not altogether dim the luster of the gold poured out with unprecedented lavishness for great pictures.

In 21 auction sales of paintings in New York city, in the season of 1909-10, the number of pictures which changed hands was 2,594. The aggregate price paid for them was the great sum of $2,635,807. The average cost to the buyers was a little more than $1,000 for all of the paintings sold.

At the sale of the collection of the late Charles T. Yerkes the pictures put up at auction brought no less than $1,695,550. One "Portrait of a Woman," by Franz Hals, accounted for $137,000. There were many remarkable sums paid and some of them were given for the works of artists of modern times and schools.

In fact, study of art and patronage of the kind which keeps artists alive and fills them with high hopes are both operating more potently than ever before in America to build up art interests and strengthen art life in the United States. All changes in the point of view of the American people tend in that direction. The growth of the country in wealth and population promises gains for art from year to year.

These phases of national development are covering the entire country more and more. They are not confined to the great centers of population. Art lovers and art patrons are multiplying in small cities and in villages and even where the fire on the altars of art have to be kept alive by more isolated devotees of that source of beauty.

RECALCITRANT LOVER, THIS

Pittsburg, May 23.—Miss Cora B Lynch, formerly a school teacher, but now wealthy and retired, told a strange tale of shattered romantic love when she appealed to the court for protection against James R. Neeld here.

Soon after Miss Lynch met him in New York last winter she became fascinated. Finally she told him she would pay for his education and then marry him.

"I wanted to bring Mr. Neeld to the standard of education to which I was accustomed," she naively explained. According to Miss Lynch, Neeld took umbrage at her plans. He became cold and distant. Miss Lynch wanted to break off their singular engagement, but to this the man would not agree. According to the testimony the young man threatened to pour vitriol in Miss Lynch's face. He then got out the warrant.

For New Manhood Send Me The FREE COUPON

There is today no excuse for any man remaining weak. The vital, manly man is admired by all men as well as all women; there is an influence about him no one can resist; he knows no fear; he knows no weakness; he knows no result of debility. It is this same VITALITY which carries our young soldiers to war without thought of death. Vitality, reader, is what you MUST have if you would enjoy a life of health, strength and manly vigor. I can give you this same life and vitality; if I can do for you what I am doing for thousands of others I can put the vigor of youth into your blood and nerves; I can make you feel young again and keep you feeling young; I can drive away all debility, weakness and despondency. You will laugh at trouble, you will tackle obstacles with the vim to win, just as all other hearty, vital men may do. I don't ask you to use drugs, I ask no change in your present mode of living; just cease all dissipation and then use my HEALTH BELT. All else will come. My Health Belt with suspensory attachment is the greatest nature cure and VITALITY supply that the world has ever known or probably ever will know. Nothing is taken for granted; you feel better immediately, at once, from the first time used. Worn all night while you sleep, it pours a great stream of Vitality and energy into your weakened system; it is a wonder working giant of power; made as I now make it I am getting results of which no man ever dreamed. Just think, over ten thousand men applied to me during the month of February; I am now sending great shipments of my Health Belt to every part of the civilized world. There is a reason; I am curing; I am giving men back their lost strength. It makes you feel ambitious, full of vim; you awaken mornings sparkling with bright, clear-eyed, clear-brained health; the weakness has all disappeared from your back; you are "just feeling fine." Special attachments to my Health Belt cure rheumatism, kidney, liver and stomach trouble.

Let Me Send You This Book FREE

Fill in the coupon; let me send you at once my free booklet in plain sealed envelope; it is profusely illustrated with half-tone photos; keep it in your pocket for easy reference; read the chapter on Vitality; read the chapter on Debility; read the chapter on those subjects which interest every man, young or old, who would be strong in manly vigor. It is a word of hope, a carefully written, interesting booklet which should be in every one's possession. Therefore send today. If in or near the city, call at my office. Hours, 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

DR. T. B. SANDEN CO. 1151 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free.

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HOUSEHOLD. THE PEACE PAGE. HOUSEHOLD.

ELIZABETH AYRES EDITOR

THE BLADE BOOK

By BLADE WRITERS

SURE 'twas me that was thinkin' be the top o' the mornin' this day, that 'twas time for the Old Jigger from up the Crick to be comin' down the pike, wearin' his harem skirt. 'Twas me that found that same in the top av me waitin' basket, let alone the mornin' still bein' young, an' 'twas me that was feelin' like sayin' "Merry Christmas," to me gintleman frind from Pennsylvany.

'Tis not for the likes o' Mary Cassidy to be doin' all the talkin', so 'tis me that'll back up an' leave the OLD JIGGER FROM UP THE CRICK have his chanct.

LATEST STYLE HAREM SKIRT.

How do you think us girls would look coming down the pike in a rig like this?

EDITOR KOSY KORNER—Yure little boka of posies about mi uther pece that I wrote for the Kornor, sweld mi hed so much, sum uv the litle ijggers thot that I'd hev tu git me a nu hat. The one I hev wuz mi wedin' hat. I think it is rite not tu save all the purty posies fur on our coffins. It makes a person hu hes a lot uv truble, an' hes tu work hard to rase a family, fergit thare truble an' akes an' panes, tu hev sumbody say a kind wurd to them, an' it don't cost the aforesed sumbudy a sent. A little taffy now an' agen, is relished by the wisest uv men, so if eny uv our friends due something nice, or makes gud, lets go up an' slap him on the back an' say "bully!"

On account uv bein' purty busy soin' oats an' makin' garden, our debatin' klub uv Punkin' Rige did not mete fur several wekes, but big meetin's hed shut down fur the sesun an' our boys an' gurls hed no place t' go tu, so Sol Kornstalks cald a meetin' uv the klub an' uv korse it wuz understood we wus to debate the Harem Skirt. Nun uv us hed ever seen a harem skirt. Sol's wife 'n second cousin hu lives in Oil Sity wuz to visit him an' hed on a dress which luked like a 2 bushel bag, with a string tide aroun' it tu kepe in straw or bene stalks, but tha sed that wuz a hobble skirt. I guess it wuz, fur when she walkt, it put me in mind uv a sack race, but Hesekiar, (he hes a store at the Korners), hed a picter uv 1 tha uset tu ware 50 years ago, cald a hoop skirt.

Sol, clothed in dignity an' gum butes, stumbled on the rostrum, an' rept fur order, an' sed we all node the objec uv the meetin' wuz to give the boys an' gurls a chance tu hev sum place tu bo each other home from, an' incidentally, to discuss the harem scarem skirt. Now he wuz sorry Mrs. Sam Oats wuzent present, fur she had seen such a skirt in Oil Sity an', as she wuz secretary, we wud dispense with the callin' uv the roll. Hesekiar he hed brung sum pictures along an' stuck 'em up. One wuz the harem scarem skirt. Just then, Mrs. Oats stept up, wearin' a bred baskit fur a hat, (uv corse it hed a lot uv ribbons an' posies tide on it), a cote reachin' most tu the ground, her face flushed from walkin'. It caused sum uv us old widderers to set up purty strate an' the ladies all—well grunted thro thare noses.

She hed on the consarndest contraption uv a dress. It was lo necked with a V in silk just the color uv her skin. (Sum sed she didn't hev a V, but I wuz sittin' at the reporters' table an' touched it with my pencil an' no she hed), but the skirt or—well the pants, tha only cum tu her shoe tops an' hed just a wee bit uv white lace roun the bottom, an' each leg, ur meby I orter sa lim, wuz in a bag bi itself. The women all kraned thare necks tu see, an' the men hid thare faces. She stept round an' read the minutes uv the last meetin', cald the role an', so fo'th. Her skirts did not trip her once. She moved nice an' easy as a new mowin' machine, stept over a bench an' did not hev to hold up her dress an' lukt all rite.

Sol sed we wud now percede to discuss the harem scarem dress, an' the Old Jigger, he wud report it tu The TOLEDO BLADE, which wuz the best paper in the world, an', as Mrs. Sam Oats hed on a dress which it wud be no harm in fallin' down tu an' worshipin', as it wuz no likeness uv enything on earth ur in heaven, an' consequently he supposed it wuz the aforesaid skirt, so he wud call on Mrs. Oats tu tell uv its gud pints. She stept out from behind the desk, over one uv Mrs. Hesekiar's babies that wuz slepin' on the flore, lade on a shawl an' dident nede to hold up a couple uv yards uv skirt, or trip over the kid an' wake it up, just modestly stept over it.

She sed that fur ages an' ages, woman wuz in thraldom to wide skirts an' heavy petticotes an' could not compete with man in the affairs uv life; in fact, wuz a slave tu a lot uv fule fashions that wuz set by people hu hed lots uv money an' nothing to du.

She cud not go up stairs without fallin' over her dress, an' hed to hold it up when crosin' a strete, an' cud not git out uv a car ur buggy without trippin', an' gathered up all the germs on the strete, ur about the house, an' in case uv bein' ketched out in the rain, her skirts got bedraggled, an' she luked like a ole hen that hed ben fished from the rain bar'l, an' every yere the styles uv dresses wuz changin', an' yu hed tu heve a nu sute every Easter an' every Christmas, an' it tuk a lot uv monie an' time tu foller the styles. Now Sam wuz wearin' fur his gud clothes the same sute he wuz married in 10 year ago, an' it luked most like tha wear at the present, while her weddin' dress cost twice as much as his sute an' it wud look like heck if she wud ware it now. And with this skirt yu cud do enything, move about freely (an' she kinder kicked up her heels—she's got mity pur ankles), jump over a fence, run up stares, shue the hens outen the garden, on' do enything the men do an' not trip over useless skirts, go to market, an' git off an' on the wagon, an' fur busines women, ur housekeepers ur girls, ur wimen thet hed to make thare own livin', ur fur strete ware, ur tu go tu picnicks, a harem skirt, a short coat, a shirt waste an' a straw hat in summer, ur a cap in winter, wuz a very appropriate, modest an' higene habilliment, an' she hoped the da uv flowin' skirts, an' useless changes uv fashion every year wuz dumed.

Sol he sed, since he hed seed the harem skarem skirt demonstrated, he thot it wuz all rite. Uv corse yu cud fix it tu suit yure build if yu wuz scrawny, ur rubber necked with a wart ur 2 purty hi up. Yu cud ware a red bankerchief roun' yure neck, ur, if you hed spindle laigs, yu cud ware it to the groun, enyway, a gud meny wives wore the pants, figuratively, an' tha mite just as well ware them literally, but he was afeard it wuz most tu sensible a dress fur them tu adopt.

Here's hopin' our wives an' gurls will adopt the sensiblest gown that has ever ben seen by—The Old Jigger from Up the Crick.

You win again, you Old Jigger. I salute you, but I am not quite sure about the good sense of the harem scarem. I'd rather wear the overalls.—Elizabeth.

MORNING THOUGHTS

When I find a thought for the top o' the morning tucked in with the many helpful words that are sent to The Blade from all over the country by our letter writers, it is going to be used where it will do the most good, and that place is under the head Morning Thoughts. Watch for yourselves.—Elizabeth.

SUNDAY

There is no place like home, let it be ever so poor. Let us praise God for all of His goodness to us.—Mrs. May Klein, Michigan.

MONDAY

I am a lover of music and nature and believe in being cheerful at all times, for there is nothing like having a smile on our faces to cheer others.—Kitty from Ohio.

TUESDAY

I think we should cherish our life and make as much good of it as is possible. I think that all regenerated people, of whom I am one, should be the happiest people in the world.—Susan McClung, West Virginia.

WEDNESDAY

Let us not keep the windows of our heart darkened, so the light which might shine in cannot. I am trying to be like the old negro who said he "opened up de shutters an' let in all de light."—A Friend, Indiana.

THURSDAY

We all have our mission, whatever station we stop at. We all do not have the same dispositions, but we can cultivate a cheerful disposition if we try to keep on the sunny side.—Brown-Eyed Susie from Pennsylvania.

FRIDAY

Flowers are God's message to us. Where the flowers abound, the love of God is found.—Happy Farmer's Wife from Tennessee.

SATURDAY

We all ought to let our light shine and do all the good we can. If we go around singing, we are not thinking bad thoughts about our neighbors. I do not know of a single person I cannot think good about, as I love everybody.—Mrs. A. E. C., Ohio.

FATHER'S DAY

Perhaps you may notice that this is FATHER'S DAY on the PEACE PAGE, as the greater number of our contributors are men-beings. MOTHERS' DAY is May 14th. So far as the WEEKLY BLADE is concerned, FATHERS' DAY is May 25.

Mother's Day has come to be a national observance. The Weekly Blade is a national paper, so here is for Fathers' Day. White is for Mothers' Day. Most men like any color, only so it is red. Do you see the poina?

FROM THE CHILDREN

THE POSTCARDS

Dear Blade—I wonder if Elizabeth will let me in for a word or two. I wish to speak in behalf of Miss Nellie Craddock of Dent, Missouri. I saw her letter in The Toledo Blade of April the 20th. I think that was the date. She said that she wished to exchange postcards with The Toledo Blade children, and in the issue of May the 4th I saw her letter telling the children that she could not answer all the post cards and letters sent to her. I sent Miss Craddock a post card and received one in return, which I was very glad to have and very much pleased to hear from Miss Nellie. I will say a word or two more and then I will step out and let somebody else in. All the children that sent Miss Craddock a card can hardly expect a card from her, as she most undoubtedly has nearly 800 cards, or more, to answer. Just think of that! I write this with the intention that those that will read it will see that Miss Craddock will not be able to answer them all. Hoping to see this in print I will close. —A Buckeye Friend.

AN ARKANSAS BOY

Dear Old Blade, and Elizabeth, too—I am a boy 15 years old, have brown hair, brown eyes and am 5 feet 4 inches tall and weigh 120 pounds.

I live on a farm of 170 acres in the northern part of Arkansas. My native state is Illinois. I lived there 11 years and expect to go back some time to that good old state.

I am a lover of flowers and birds. I think that everybody should be kind to the little birds, for they are the sweetest gift of God's love. The world would be a lonesome place without flowers and birds.

Another thing I have to say is that we should learn a lesson from the little busy bee as he gathers honey from every open flower. They are surely busy little creatures. Hoping to see this in print, I will sign my real name and address.—Wheeler Bird, Hardy, Arkansas.

FIRST SETTLERS

Dear Blade—I am a farmer's boy. I am 10 years old. I am in the fourth grade.

We take The Blade and like it very much. My sister and I enjoy reading the children's letters. As I have not seen a letter from North Dakota, I thought I would write a few lines.

We came to North Dakota six years ago and were among the first settlers in Hettinger county.

We live on a farm of 160 acres, seven miles from Mott, the county seat.

It is now seeding time in North Dakota. Papa has just finished sowing his wheat.

I suppose it will sound odd to some of you Blade readers to talk of sowing wheat in the spring, but that is when all of the wheat is sown in North Dakota.

We are anxious to hear what Mazie named the twins. She has surely named them by this time.

I have a twin brother and sister. They are 11 months old now, and we had them named before they were a month old. We call them Glen and Gladys. My Aunt Flossie sent their names all the way from Indiana.

I had to write an essay in school last winter and had "Our Twins" for a subject.

I think Donovan and Devona are pretty names for twins.

This is my first letter to any paper, so I will not make it too long. Your friend, Lawrence Willbrom, Mott, North Dakota, April 26, 1911.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?"

Glimpse from the real life of Norton and Brainard Bock. Born in Hartford, Connecticut, now citizens of Toledo. They have grown some sinc this picture was taken, and are now baseball and swimming hole enthusiasts.

A LITTLE HOOSIER

Dear Readers of The Blade—I am a little orphan girl 12 years old. My father has been dead six years. I could not go to school last year on account of my health. I was sorry I could not go. I have two sisters and one brother. I am staying with my cousin, near Greensburg, but my home is one mile east of New Point. The Greensburg court house has a tree growing out of the tower. It is six inches in diameter and 12 feet high.

My cousin takes the paper and I like it so well I hope Mr. Waste Basket will not see this letter. I hope I may see this in print. If I do I will come again. I will sign my full name. —Ruby L. Wright, Indiana.

A POULTRY MAN

Dear Blade—I am a boy 11 years old. I like to read the children's letters in The Blade. I have for pets 15 bantles, one Rhode Island hen, 10 little chicks and a cat that I call Webster. I like to take care of mamma's chickens. She has about 150 little chickens and eight hens setting. I am going to be a poultry man when I grow up. We have 24 guineas and get about a dozen eggs a day. I have taken about 70 lessons on the piano. As this is my first letter I will say good-by to all of my friends. I hope to find this in print.—C. L. Sawhill, Boulder, Colo.

HER BROTHERS.

Dear Little Readers of The Blade—As I was listening to my brother reading The Blade this morning, I thought I would write a letter to you. I am a little girl 10 years old and am in the fourth grade. I have two brothers. One is in the sixth grade, the other in the second grade. I go to Sunday school every Sunday. My school is out. I went to school every day and got a Roll of Honor. I live on a farm about five miles from town. I live about three-quarters of a mile from Sunday school. I am very interested in The Blade and hope everybody else is that takes it.

Well, I guess I will close and let some one else write. —From Lillah Short, Knox, Ind.

POETS' CORNER

THE LEDGER OF HEAVEN

Author Unknown.

Oh, the wonderful ledger the angels keep,
And the watchful eyelids that never sleep,
And the tireless Penmen that watch and weep,
Over the words they write.

How oft are the hearts of angels pained,
How oft are the pages soiled and stained,
How much is lost and how little gained,
In struggling for the right.

'Tis thus I mused in the twilight gray,
In the deepening gloom at the close of day,
As I reverently kneeled by my couch to pray,
And laid me down to rest.

I dreamed that a glorious angel fair
Bore me away through the boundless air,
To the pearly gates of the city fair,
Where dwelt the good and blessed.

Oh, the peace I felt as my mortal tongue
Joined in the songs the seraphs sung,
As back were the massive portals flung,
At the touch of the angel's hand.
We stood on the banks of the river wide,
That flowed from the throne in a crystal tide,
And I safely followed my shipping guide,
Over the blissful land.

Still on through the ambient air we sped,
Till she laid her hand on my trembling head,
"Behold the Ledger of Heaven," she said.
Quickly on my wandering view
There seemed to flash like a ray of light,
The mystic pen of an angel bright,
As he wrote in the ledger, pure and white,
The record of life so true.

And every deed of my life was there,
The careless word and the honest prayer,
And some of the pages were white and fair,
And others were soiled with sin.
The thoughts of my heart that were long concealed,
Were written down and all revealed,
Oh, how I wished the book were sealed
And the record hid within.

My cheeks grew crimson as one by one
I read the record of deeds I'd done,
Of victories lost that I might have won,
In that hour of mortal strife.
Of gentle words I might have said,
But, ah, there were hasty words instead,
And now were the golden moments fled,
Mine was a misspent life.

"Oh, had I known," in my grief I cried,
And weeping, turned to the angel's side.
"I bring thee hope," said the angel guide.
"Thy Savior has prayed for thee.
Thou shalt return to the earth again,
And dwell once more with the sons of men,
But, oh, remember the angel's pen.
Ah, what shall thy record be?"

With tears of joy at length I woke.
And rose from my couch, for the moon had broke.
"The Lord be praised," were the words I spoke,
For the beautiful lesson given.
I will guard my lips with a jealous care,
I will keep my heart from the tempter's snare,
Lest sin be found on the pages bare,
Of that record book of heaven.

My soul how oft have the angels wept,
Over the shameful record kept,
While the daughters of Zion have idly slept,
Nor dreamed of their fearful doom.
Oh, haste, for the moments are passing fast,
Ere the summer is ended, the harvest past,
The Ledger of Heaven is read at last,
And the King of Kings shall come.

PLEASE NOTICE

A song on woman's suffrage, sung about 40 years ago, is much wanted. This is a clue: "Joseph, you can't help yourself, our cause is speeding on."

Part of a song requested is this: Hearts were not made for play, to win then cast away.

"Oh, they all sleep 'neath the fathomless wave, the guest and the mariner brave," is the clue to a song asked for.

WHEN THE BUDS ARE ALL A-BUSTIN'

By Edward S. Hopkins.

When the buds are all a-bustin' an' the woods a-gettin' green,
An' the little lambs a-friskin' 'round, 'bout big enough to wean,
When the robin an' the medderlarks in singin' matches meet,
An' the robin gits red in the face a-tryin' hard to beat,
Ah, then my heart's so happy its most allus in a laugh,
Like a yearlin' colt a-snortin' an' a kickin' at a calf,
An' I feel almost as lovin' as a gal at seventeen,
When the buds are all a-bustin' an' the woods a-gittin' green.

There's somethin' kind o' softenin' about the time o' spring,
That makes a fellow feel like he could love most anything,
When the shiny-feathered cockerels are steppin' 'round so pert,
A-braggin' to the cluckin' hens an' scratchin' in the dirt,
An' a-courtin' of the pullets till they cackle in delight,
When the turtle-doves are coorn' and the roosters showin' fight,
Oh, it makes my heart go pit-a-pat at such a purty scene,
When the buds are all a-bustin' an' the woods a-gittin' green.

There's a kind o' lovin' tenderness a-broodin' in the air,
An' a hintin' to a feller when the birds begin to pair,
When the pigeons are a-whirlin' an' a-circlin' in the sky,
An' the struttin' gobbler watches Madam Turkey on the sly,
Then I git a happy lonesomeness a-leanin' on the fence
An' a-wishin' for somebody a-comin' from the "whence,"
For my feelins git to buzzin' like the bees without a queen,
When the buds are all a-bustin' an' the woods a-gittin' green.

LITTLE BROWN BABY

By Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Little brown baby with sparklin' eyes,
Come to yo' pappy an' set on his knee;
What you been doin' sur—makin' san' pies?
Look at dat bib, you's es du'ty es me.
Look at dat mouf, dat's merlasses, I bet;
Come hyeah, Maria, an' wipe off his han's.
Bein' so sticky an' sweet, goodness lan's!

Little brown baby, wit' spa'klin' eyes,
Who's pappy's darlin' an' who's pappy's chile?
Who is it all de day nevah once tries,
Fur to be cross, er once loses dat smile?
Whah did you git dem teef? My, you's a scamp—
Whah did dat dimple come f'om in yo' chin?
Pappy don' know yo'—I b'lieves you's a tramp;
Mammy, dis hyeah's some ol' straggler got in.

Let's throw him outen de do' in de san';
We don't want stragglers a-layin' roun' hyeah;
Let's gin him 'way to de big buggah-man,
I know he's hidin' erround hyeah right neah.
Buggah-man, buggah-man, come in de do';
Hyeah's a bad boy yo' kin have fo' to eat.
Mammy an' pappy don' want him no mo',
Swaller him down f'om his haid to his feet!

Dah, now, I t'ought dat you'd hug me up close,
Go back, ol' buggah, yo' shan't have dis boy,
He ain't no tramp, ner no straggler, of co'se;
He's pappy's pa'dner an' playmate an' joy.
Come to you' pallet, now—go to yo' res',
Wisht yo' could allus know ease an' cleah skies;
Wisht yo' could stay jest a chile on my breas'—
Little brown baby wit' spa'klin eyes!

LITTLE BOY BLUE

By Eugene Field.

Under the hay-stack fast asleep,
Little Boy Blue is dreaming now,
While o'er the meadow run the sheep,
And in the corn-field roams the cow;
Softly upon his bended arm
Nestles his head of golden hue,
While thro' the house and o'er the farm
Loudly they call for Little Boy Blue.

Little Boy Blue, come, blow your horn,
Wake from your slumbers soft and deep,
Hasten to save the golden corn,
Drive from the meadows the wandering sheep.

Little Boy Blue, dream on, dream on!
Slumber like thine the sinless know;
Soon will the springtime hours be gone,
Soon will the winds of winter blow,
Little we care if cow or sheep
Wanders at will the meadows through,
So 'neath the hay-stack, fast asleep,
Dreameth our own dear Little Boy Blue.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO

Here we meet for Health, happiness and Good cheer.

A WISCONSIN PIONEER

Dear Editor and Household Friends—Will you kindly make just a little room, please, for an old Wisconsin pioneer and a constant reader of The Blade? Having been a resident of this state for 59 years, I am, no doubt, deserving such a title, and the thought struck me that perhaps a little history of pioneer life in Wisconsin might be interesting to some of The Blade readers. The writer of these lines, when but a lad of three years, with his parents and several brothers and sisters, came from Salinsville, Ohio, to Wisconsin in the year 1852. We took passage on a steamboat and sailed down the Ohio and thence up the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers. Travel by water in those early days was slow and it took some four weeks to make the journey. Very few settlers had preceded us, and the Indian, deer and bear held full sway and were in evidence. Most everywhere the Indians were peaceful, however, and soon got in the habit of coming to our house with a ham or two of venison strung over a pony's back, wanting to trade for tobacco. My father and his nephew, in a few months, succeeded in trapping with a steel trap nine black bears. For flour, we went 20 miles through a heavily timbered forest, to a landing on the Wisconsin river, usually with a yoke of oxen or on horseback. For coffee, parched grain of some kind was mostly used. Sugar and syrup were all obtained from the maple tree of which there was a great abundance, before being felled by the woodsman's axe. Meat in most any quantity was easily obtained from the forest, which abounded with wild game, of various kinds, and the creeks with choice fish, the speckled trout predominating.

Much of our clothing was home made and the spinning and weaving of flax and wool on hand machines was practiced in many pioneer homes. The grain was for the first few years, all cut with hand sickle, threshed with a flail and cleaned, usually, by two persons taking hold of a sheet, one at each end and switching it over the grain, thus blowing away the dust and chaff. These with many other devices were used in those days.

Father was a cooper by trade and supplied the new settlers for miles around with barrels for various uses. We children, both boys and girls, were experts at digging ginseng, for which there was always a ready market and in this as well as in other ways, helped to support ourselves.

Time passed and soon the great civil war broke out. Two brothers went in defense of the grand old flag and father died in 1864. So now, after 41 years of married life, the writer looks back on those days of huskingbees, log-rollings and the old time spelling schools, with many pleasant memories.

The Blade has been a weekly visitor at my country home for several years past and is the best paper for the price that I know of. Myself and my wife enjoy reading the Cozy Corner letters very much. I am glad that Piggie came out so nicely by explaining his name to the satisfaction of all. Mic Higan of Michigan, I agree with you as to the choice of flowers and think there is nothing so lovely as a bouquet of lilacs for my desk, although, as you say, it is well that all people don't see alike. An old Indian once said that if all were to see alike everybody would want his squaw. Now, my dear Household friends, this is my first letter to the Cozy Corner and is already too lengthy. Should it find its way into The Blade, instead of some other place much spoken of, I may write again. Wishing you all an abundance of peace and prosperity, health and happiness, I am as ever a friend of The Blade and its readers.—Wisconsin Pioneer.

BEAUTIFUL FLORIDA

Dear Readers of the Good Old Blade—This is my first letter to The Blade. It may or may not interest any one. I have not seen a letter from this part, so I though I would write a few lines. When I get to reading The Blade, it seems like we were all one happy family. I would like to give you all a hearty handshake, not slighting Elizabeth.

Well, I live in west Florida, near the head of Choctawahatchee bay, about 80 miles east of Pensacola. This is a very good place to raise vegetables. We have no very cold winters here. I must tell you about the bay. It is an inland waterway to Pensacola for all small vessels. It is a beautiful sight to go to Pensacola and see the large vessels loading with lumber from all parts of the world. There is an island between this bay and the gulf. It is called St. Rosy's island. There is one place on this island I wish you all could see. It is the most beautiful place you ever saw. The sand is as white as snow. It is called the Lady's Walk. Well, I may come again some time. Best wishes to all.—Uncle Joe.

BACHELORS ARE ADMITTED

Dear Cozy Corner Friends—Will you admit an old bachelor to your happy circle? I'll promise to be good and not stay long.

Some people say that old bachelors are cranky and selfish. How many of the Cozy Corner readers believe this? I try always to be good and do good and obey the Golden Rule.

I love everything and everybody that is good, and hate no one. I pity and sympathize with anyone who does wrong, for do we not know that they will have to make restitution for the wrong done, some time and in some way? "For whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Therefore the wrongdoer needs our love and sympathy.

How many of the bachelor readers love flowers? I do. I am passionately fond of them. Almost worship them. I have a garden and raise many kinds of flowers. It would be impossible to say which kind I like the best, for I love them all. I love to work with and care for them. I think they are one of the innocent symbols of God's love and purity.

There are many kinds of wild flowers grow near here in the woods and I love to gather them as I think they, too, are sweet and pretty.

As this is my first chat with you and I promised not to stay long I will bid you adieu. If I am welcome I may call again some day.—An Old Bach from Ohio.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

Dear Blade—My auntie takes The Blade and I think it is a nice paper. I like to read the letters from the boys and girls who tell all about their pets. I have a pet. It is a little chicken that was hatched out by a pigeon in an old shed. We have no chickens, and I do love them, so just before Easter I went out to an old shed of ours and set a pigeon on a hen egg and a pigeon egg. One of our neighbor's hens came in and laid it.

I watched the nest every day till the little chicken was hatched and I am very proud of my pet chicken that has a pigeon for a mother. Can any little boy or girl beat this? I am 12 years old and my name is Mary Carman.—Colorado Springs, Colorado.

SOME POINTERS

By Elizabeth.

Jane Jones said to me: "There ain't no use in fussin' about the weather. It's here today an' gone tomorrow, like most things about which we stew an' fuss an' worry an' complain."

Throwing a ball and catching it is fine sport for the boys and girls, both grown up and going to be.

Be careful how you try to shape another's destiny. You have no right to tamper too much with a human soul. Your own may be in need of a little attention.

Self-abnegation is one of the roads by which we may travel to heaven. There are a few who follow this path.

The profit system profits none, if it seeks to profit by oppression. You cannot grind your profits out of others without paying the toll.

It is no sign a man is in a bad temper when he is not inclined to talk. It is sometimes necessary for him to do some tall thinking, in order to keep the women folks calm.

Forgetting yourself in remembering others is a sure way to cure a misery if you have one.

MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

TRY TO

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A FARMER BOY

Dear Readers of The Blade—After reading your paper a long time I became interested in your letters and enjoy them very much. As I am at home today and do not know how to pass away the time any better, I thought I would write a few lines.

I am a young farmer, 22 years old. I live in the good, old state of Indiana, on a farm, 10 miles north of Madison.

I farm for my father for a part of a crop. We raise corn and wheat, oats and barley. Our land will raise any ordinary crop. We have had lots of rain here this spring and farmers are back with their work and have now just commenced to farm.

I was a railroad man for two years. I worked on a carpenter's gang for the Pennsylvania railroad, and I liked it very much.

I am single and so you see I have no one to scold at me. I can go when I wish and come the same way. I am five feet and seven inches in height. I have black hair and blue eyes and I weigh 150 pounds. I would be glad to correspond with the farmers of The Blade. I have been a subscriber for The Blade one year, but my uncle has taken it for years. I was raised with my uncle and have read the paper ever since I was big enough to read.

Well, I will close, as my letter is getting too long, I hope I may see this in print. If I do, I may come again and tell something more about the country and farming. Truly yours. I will sign my name Walter D. Stearns, Madison, Indiana.

SHE'S A SCARECROW

Dear Friends—I feel sort of inspired to write, and when I am, I can no more help writing than a chicken can help scratching in a new made flower bed. So here I am.

At last I know it is spring as I have been bitten by a bee and we have all heard from at least one "old Jigger from up the Krick." As usual he was no exception to jiggers when it came to keeping us all wide awake, only the one I met last summer in the berry patch did not make me laugh—far from it. I wonder if they are any kin.

How many take Comfort magazine and read Uncle Charlie's letter from the cousins and his witty answers? Charles Noel Douglas is a brave man. His reward in heaven will surely be great. It arouses my indignation when I think of the many men that are endowed with strength and wealth that sit idly by and let a shut-in do the duties they are shirking.

This is a PEACE PAGE, I hear you say. Grocery Boy, keep on smiling. "The man worth while is the man who can smile, when everything goes dead wrong." Ionabelle, I should like to know you. Florida Old Man, come past this summer and mow the yard for me, some warm day in August.

It's "meself" that must hop on a perch, as at present I am doing duty as a—"Scarecrow." Indiana

"HELLO, CENTRAL!"

Dear M. G. R.'s—Hello! Hello! Are the lines crossed? I do not get any answer. Will you allow me to drop in your Merry-Go-Round this beautiful morning? I am a "Hello" operator; and always busy, as you may guess. But I have had an opportunity of sending in a club of 30 subscribers for The Blade, a paper that I always enjoy reading. I did all the calling on the telephone for subscribers. I enjoy my work. I have a central at my home, which is in a village in New York state. Now, for fear that I shall grow tiresome, I will close.—Jennie May, New York.

GRAHAM GEMS

Dear Friends—I enclose a recipe which has been tested and found good: One pint Graham flour, sifted with 2 heaping teaspoons of baking powder. Add 3 tablespoons of sugar; a piece of butter half the size of an egg, 1 beaten egg and 1 teacupful of sweet milk. Beat quickly to a batter and bake in a quick oven in greased tins, which are warmed in advance.—Yours truly, H. L. C., Ohio.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

If you people would write your names and addresses in plain writing, you would be helping yourselves a great deal. There is often something I would like to do for you personally, but I am prevented by bad writing. Write in plain figures and receive your reward.—Elizabeth.

This is the Peace Page, therefore I would like to have you write Peace Page on all letters intended for this department. The letters which have been received marked Peace Page look good to me.

You unknown and unsigned correspondent who found fault and complained, you are something of a "kidder." I'll send a policeman to steal your wife, as she seems to be your dearest possession, and that's all right. Sure, 'tis me that's thinkin' 'tis you that's all right. Come again, when you cannot stay so long.

To Cherokee Girl—"If Cherokee Girl is present today, I want to tell her that I'd love to accept her invitation to visit Oklahoma in huckleberry time, as I am very fond of those berries."—Daisy of New York.

To the one who wanted Anna Rhodes' address—"Dear friend, whoever you are, please write to me or let me hear from you through the paper. My maiden nome was Rhodes. My married name and address, Pollie Plew, Linton, Indiana, R. R. 4, box 34.

Here's the latest news of my two spindling geraniums: The other day I forget what day, I put them out on my balcony. They looked so discouraged with living that I thought I would put them out of their misery and so pulled one of them up by the roots and left nothing of the other except some new shoots that had grown from the old stock. The uprooted one came out of the soil by the yard. It had a long thread of a root yards and yards long. I thought it would never end, but all things come to an end, and there was an end to this one. My two spindling geraniums are no more.

'Tis me that's thinkin' Mary Cassidy will be along next week.

Here's hoping you will all remember to write Peace Page on your letters.

Home-Grown Recipes

HERE are some homegrown recipes that are tried and true. The first one is sent in in response to a request from one of our friends who wants to know how to can dandelions. For being prompt, or, in other words, for being Johnny-on-the-spot when it comes to doing things for this page, commend me to you people.—Elizabeth.

Canned Dandelions.

Wash the dandelions very clean. Cook in a granite kettle with as little water as possible. Salt as for the table, as the salt is what preserves them. Cook until tender. Have quart jars ready with new rubbers and good tops. Fill jars with boiling dandelion. Seal and let cool, then screw tops again. Wrap in paper and keep in a cool, dark place. I never have any spoil and they taste like fresh greens. The water should be drained off when wanted for use. Any kind of greens may be canned this way.—Mrs. M. E. Payne, Ohio.

This good friend of ours would like a recipe for canning sweet potatoes.

From another friend is this. In answer to a request for a recipe for graham bread, here is the way I make it:

Graham Bread.

Three cups of graham flour; one cup of white flour; two full teaspoons of baking powder; one teaspoon of salt. Mix together. Make a well in the flour. Add a large, stirring spoonful of molasses and one pint of cold water. Stir as quickly as possible and turn into a well-greased pan. Bake slowly, one and a half hours. When done, take out and rub the top with butter.—Yours sincerely, Mrs. N. R. Rogers, New York.

Escalloped Onions.

Roll cracker crumbs fine. Chop a half dozen or a dozen small onions. Sprinkle cracker crumbs an inch or two in depth, in an ordinary sized basin or baking dish. Cover the layer of crumbs with chopped onions. Season with pepper, salt and bits of butter. Cover with another layer of crumbs and more chopped onions. Season as before. Have top layer of cracker crumbs. Use a fork to open the mixture to the bottom of the basin and pour hot water in the several openings. Then pour hot water on top until the crackers are quite moist.

Bake in a slow oven. If the moisture dries, cover with hot water once of twice while baking. If you have any left over, you can reheat over a slow fire in a covered frying pan. Add hot water when warming over. You experienced housekeepers will have to judge how much cracker crumb is needed. The quantity was not given in this recipe. For this onion dish we are indebted to Mrs. Irene C., Mosgrove, Ohio.

We like to have these home-grown recipes, and we like to have you who send them give exact quantities and plain directions for mixing. We want to help the inexperienced cooks. On behalf of the management, I thank you.—Elizabeth.

WHAT I WENT THROUGH

Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Natick, Mass.—"I cannot express what I went through during the change of life before I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was in such a nervous condition I could not keep still. My limbs were cold, I had creepy sensations, and I could not sleep nights. I was finally told by two physicians that I also had a tumor. I read

one day of the wonderful cures made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it, and it has made me a well woman. My neighbors and friends declare it had worked a miracle for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold for women during this period of life. If it will help others you may publish my letter."—Mrs. NATHAN B. GREATON, 51 N. Main Street, Natick, Mass.

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

LADIES

WHY SUFFER?

Orange Lily cured me of painful periods, Leucorrhea, Ulceration and other Irregularities after I had been given up to die. To any suffering lady I will send a 50 cent package of this wonderful remedy FREE. Send at once to

MRS. C. C. FRETTER, Box 306, DETROIT, MICH.

FAT FOLKS

Give me your name and address and I will tell you how to reduce your bust, waist and hips without starving. Results Guaranteed.

Mrs. G. M. Greising, 511 Main St., Toledo, O

GET MARRIED Matrimonial paper with advertisements of marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, old, young. Protestants, Catholics, etc., mailed sealed Free. D. G. GUNNELS, Toledo, Ohio.

MARRY Catalogue, with hundreds of photos and descriptions FREE. Pay if suited. SELECT CLUB, Dept. 46, TEKONSHA, MICHIGAN.

MARRY BEST PLAN ON EARTH, sent FREE PHOTOS OF EVERY LADY MEMBER. THE PILOT, Dept. 89, Marshall, Mich.

Marry RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos Free (sealed) Standard Cor. Club, Grayslake, Ill.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. FREE BOOKLET. BYRON FIELD & CO. 190 So. STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

MAINE TO BE BURIED IN OCEAN

Remains of Battleship Will Be Towed Out to Sea.

Washington, May 23.—Unless otherwise directed by congress, all that remains of the ill fated battleship Maine, after it has been raised from Havana harbor and stripped of parts of value, will be towed out to sea and sunk in deep water.

TO PROMOTE GOOD ROADS

Birmingham, Ala., May 23.—What is declared to be the largest and most representative gathering ever assembled to promote the good roads cause in America met in this city today and began a three days' session. The occasion is the fourth annual meeting of the National Good Roads congress, which has branch organizations in nearly every state and territory.

Try This Treatment Free.

THE TRUE REMEDY FOR

Kidneys, Bladder Rheumatism

Not a Sample, Not a Test, Not a Trial or Proof Treatment, but a Regular Full Complete Course of Remedies.

TO TRY FREE

I will send, charges paid, TO TRY FREE, a Full, Complete, Three-Fold Combined Lexoid Course of Treatment to any suffering man or woman who needs the right kind of help. I do not ask for a penny in advance, not even a postage stamp. I will stand the entire expense myself and send the Treatment charges paid. There are no promises to make, no papers to sign, no references to give, no C. O. D's. to pay, and you are not obliged to spend a penny. I am making this offer because I want to prove to every sufferer that relief can be had, that the nights of pain and sleeplessness and days of misery and despair can be turned into ones of happiness and comfort.

For my wonderful Treatment is now helping thousands to regain their health. Those suffering for years with the most chronic, severe, obstinate, longstanding cases find relief after all other remedies have failed to cure them. Among all classes, among either sex, among rich and poor, are those who can testify to the wonderful curing power of my Treatment, and now I offer it to you. TO TRY FREE—take it, use it, and see for yourself.

If you have Backache, Kidney, Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism, Dizziness, Puffy Swellings Under the Eyes, or in the Feet and Ankles, Nervousness, Tired, Worn-Out Feeling, if your urine is light and pale, dark colored sediment, if you make water often, getting up during the night, if it smarts and burns while you pass it, if these is sediment or brick dust when it stands, write for this Treatment without out a minutes delay.

STOPS BACKACHE

Don't spend another needless day of suffering. My new Three-Fold LEXOID Treatment is now saving thousands from that Backbreaking, Digging, Twisting, Terrible Torture Agony, Eases Stiff Joints, Quiets those Heart-Wringing Rheumatic Pains, Soothes those unbearable Bladder Troubles and quickly stops the pain.

It would be practically impossible to take it within the human system without causing results. It forces away the poisonous impurities that clog the kidneys and cause the trouble, Cleanses, Purifies, Strengthens, Invigorates, and Encourages the Kidneys to Properly Filter the Blood. Stops the pain, gives strength to the nerves, life and ambition to the mind and body, and does it quickly, quietly, without loss of time.

I want every sufferer to know, to come, and try this Treatment, and see for themselves. I will send a full complete course, charges paid, ready to use, TO TRY FREE. Take it when it comes, USE HALF OF IT, and see just what it does. Then when you know it is helping you, when you know you are getting better, just send me a small amount, an amount within your easy reach, an amount you can easily afford to spare. That's all I ask. If you are not satisfied when you have taken half of it, return what's left and pay nothing.

I am the only one today sending a full Treatment TO TRY FREE. I couldn't afford to do it if I wasn't sure it would help you, if I didn't know what the Treatment would do. But you are to be the judge. It must satisfy you. It must help you, and you are the one to say. I don't want a penny if it fails. I would be to take a cent I am not entitled to. I will leave it right with you yourself. I know what my Treatment will do, that's why I am making you the broadest, most straightforward, fair, most liberal, one-sided offer ever made. When I have confidence enough in my Treatment to send it to you this way, I know you will be willing to try it FREE at my expense and that's all I ask. Don't send a penny in your letter, not even postage stamps, just your name and where to send the Treatment. Address your letter to me personally, like this: Dr. H. Michell DeWerth, 23 Lexoid Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Send No Money; Just This Coupon

DR. H. MICHELL DEWERTH,
23 LEXOID BLDG., CLEVELAND, OHIO

Please send me your regular, full, complete three-fold Lexoid Course of Treatment as you promised above, all charges paid, TO TRY FREE. Also your FREE BOOK about Uric Acid, Kidney, Bladder Trouble and Rheumatism.

My name is.....

Post Office.....

St. or R. F. D.....State.....

Please write name and address plainly

EVANGELIST BILLY SUNDAY CLOSES SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN

"The greatest and most marvelous campaign I have held during the 14 years of my evangelistic career and perhaps the greatest revival ever held in any city in this country," said Evangelist Billy Sunday on Monday morning in epitomizing the features which characterized the evangelistic campaign which he completed in Toledo with a farewell sermon Monday night.

"In every respect Toledo has broken all records and I am pleased beyond all power of expression. Toledo leads in the number of converts; in all collections—the offering to me and the offering for benevolences and current expenses; the tabernacle is the largest; the total attendance has by far surpassed that anywhere else; the choir has excelled in number and in singing; the prayer meetings have been the largest in number and the best attended and the interest shown in the women's classes and in the men's and women's personal work league has exceeded that of any other city that I ever visited."

Large City Can be Won.

"I feared when I came to Toledo," continued Sunday, "that it would not be possible to create that deep spiritual conviction that is necessary for the success of a campaign and which I had been told could be better secured in a small town than in the city with its constantly changing audiences. But Toledo has proven that the large city can be won."

CONVERSIONS, COLLECTIONS ATTENDANCE.

The following represents the conversions, attendance and collections at the Sunday Tabernacle since the commencement of the campaign, April 9:

CONVERSIONS.

Previous to Saturday	6,536
Tabernacle—	
Saturday evening	249
Sunday afternoon	198
Sunday evening	341
Monday evening	295
Total	7,619
Outside meetings, Sunday	36
Grand total	7,655

ATTENDANCE.

For Mr. Sunday—	
Sunday morning	$ 9,943.80
Sunday afternoon	3,448.19
Sunday evening	2,031.59
Total	$15,423.58
For current expenses	$12,272.29
For Benevolences—	
Central Labor Union	$ 266.05
Police and Firemen's Fund	278.30
Federated Charities	278.00
District Nurses	517.80
The Thalians	204.07
To Sunday's women workers	341.00
Mel Trotter	116.82
Salvation Army	225.00
Total	$ 2,227.04
Grand total	$29,922.91

ATTENDANCE.

Tabernacle—	
Previous to Saturday	757,000
Saturday afternoon	3,500
Saturday evening	11,000
Sunday morning	12,000
Sunday afternoon	10,000
Sunday evening	13,000
Total	806,500

Sunday Convert Squares Theft

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 23.—His conscience awakened by the teachings of Mr. Sunday, a Toledo man has sent a check for $4.10 to the Woman's league of the University of Michigan to pay for a freezer of ice cream which he stole from the league during a party while he was in the university. The letter, accompanied by a check, arrived yesterday. The letter follows:

"To the President of the Women's League:

"In December of the year 1902, your league gave a reception to the freshman girls at Barbour gymnasium and at that time I carried out from the gymnasium a three-gallon can of lemon ice from under the stairs going up from the outside. Several other fellows helped me dispose of the "goods," but I carried the can and so I am responsible for the theft.

"Since Evangelist Billy Sunday has been conducting meetings in this city for six weeks I have decided to square this matter. For the Christian man this is the only thing to do. I am therefore enclosing my check for $4.10 which is to cover the cost of three gallons of lemon ice at 90 cents per gallon and interest amounting to $1.40. I will also send the can back, for I have it at home.

"Trusting that this is satisfactory, I am, yours very truly. "J."

IS WIFE'S THEFT A CRIME?

Supreme Court Decides to Upon Phillips' Case.

Columbus, May 23.—Whether or not it is a crime for a wife to steal from her husband and whether or not a husband is a competent witness in such a case are questions which the supreme court has consented to pass upon.

These questions are raised by Prosecuting Attorney Holland C. Webster, of Lucas county, in a bill of exceptions to the common pleas court of that county which the supreme court in a ruling Tuesday allows to be filed.

Florence Phillips, wife of Lyman A. Phillips, a saloonist of Maumee, was indicted for stealing $750 from her husband. The bill of exceptions says that she took the key to her husband's strong box from his trousers pocket, opened the box and stole $750 therefrom. Five hundred dollars of this was borrowed money to enable Phillips to cash pay checks of his customers.

The common pleas court threw out the indictment, holding that it was not a crime for a wife to steal from her husband and also that the testimony of the husband against his wife in such a case was not competent. After obtaining the money Mrs. Phillips left the family home.

WHOLESALE GROCERS MEET

Indianapolis, Ind., May 23.—Nearly 800 of the leading wholesale grocers of the United States, representing invested capital amounting to $190,000,000, responded to the roll call this morning at the opening of the annual convention of the National Wholesale Grocers' association. President Fred B. Drake, of Easton, Pa., called the gathering to order.

BRYAN WILL BACK CLARK ASPIRATION

Speaker of House to Be Candidate of Commoner for Presidency.

New York, May 23.—The demonstration in the house of representatives on Wednesday in approval of a sort of informal nomination of Speaker Clark by the Democrats for the presidency tends to confirm information received in this city within the last week. Democratic leaders here have been told that at the opportune moment it wil be disclosed that Col. William J. Bryan's candidate for the presidential nomination is Speaker Clark.

This information is not mere gossip or guesswork. Behind it stand details telling of the work Bryan and his friends have done in behalf of Clark's nomination and of what they purpose doing during the summer and fall.

Wilson's Availability.

The presumption has been strong here that the friendly relations established between Colonel Bryan and Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, and the widespread interest in Wilson, as well as the feeling in the south that the governor will, long before the convention meets, be pre-eminently indicated as the Democratic candidate for president, has caused Bryan to recognize Wilson's availability and led him to become his political sponsor, overlooking the refusal of Wilson to support him for president in 1896.

The later information suggests that Bryan is willing, indeed, glad, to have Wilson carry on his present campaign of agitation, for that will serve to stimulate and solidify the Democratic party throughout the United States. But there is no campaign of a personal nature, in Bryan's view, which can be made so effectual as that which it is possible for the speaker of the house of representatives to carry on.

Has Personal Magnetism.

Moreover, Champ Clark has personal magnetism. He comes from the Mississippi valley and from a state which should not be doubtful at the time of the next presidential election. He is better known to the Democracy of the United States than Wilson. He has never wavered in his support of all that Bryan has advocated, and he has gained some popularity with the Republicans.

It is reported that Bryan believes that the next Democratic candidate for the presidency should be a citizen of the west, and that the candidate for the vice presidency should come from the east.

It has been suggested here that the apparently impromptu reference made upon the floor of the house by Minority Leader Mann to Speaker Clark as the real available candidate of the Democracy for president was not a mere chance remark, but was spoken with intent to demonstrate that the real candidate of the Democratic masses and leaders west of the Alleghenies is Clark and not Woodrow Wilson.

Doubt to Be Removed.

There is high Democratic authority for stating that within the course of a few weeks there will be no longer doubt that the candidate of Col. Bryan for the Democratic nomination for the presidency is Speaker Champ Clark, of Missouri, and that it will be found that Bryan would give cordial approval of the nomination of Wilson for vice president.

POMERENE WOULD JAIL ROCKEFELLER

Ohio Senator Will Demand Criminal Prosecution of Standard Oil Officials.

Washington, May 23.—As a result of the supreme court decision in the Sandard Oil case, Senator Pomerene of Ohio has started on the trail of the department of justice. He will demand in a formal resolution to be presented to the senate that the department of justice proceed with dispatch in bringing criminal proceedings against the officers and directors of the Standard Oil Co.

Unless criminal proceedings are earnestly prosecuted, Senator Pomerene says all the court decisions that can be rendered will be futile in breaking up the crooked practices of law violating trusts.

Senator Pomerene is preparing his resolution, after consultation with other members of the senate and after a careful study of the Standard Oil decision. He says there is no possible interpretation of the Standard decision other than that there has been continued violation of the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Inaction Would Be Travesty.

"It has taken 20 years to get a final determination and interpretation of the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust law," said Senator Pomerene last evening. "The matter is not going to rest in case of this character, if there is any way to prevent it, without action that goes to the very limit in the punishment of those found guilty by the decree of the court. Any other course would be a travesty on justice."

The senator says both the law providing a fine and prison sentence for violators and the verdict of the court is so plain that it cannot be mistaken by any one. He says further that the question naturally will be raised all over the country as to the meaning of delay in criminal action on the part of the department of justice.

"It must be determined once and for all that John D. Rockefeller and his associates are to be given no more consideration before the law than other persons," said Senator Pomerene.

Resolution to Be Double.

The Pomerene resolution, as he has mapped it out, will be double jointed. In the first place it will set forth what the senator says is the unmistakable verdict of the court that the criminal section of the statute has been continuously violated. The resolution will then call on the department of justice for a statement as to what instructions, if any, have been given to the proper law officers of the government to institute proceedings under the criminal section of the statute. Should the department have not issued any instructions, the resolution will ask for an explanation to be made to the senate as to why not. The resolution will call upon the department to make answer in detail.

A second resolution may be forthcoming inquiring into the conduct of the department with reference to other trust investigations. It is the opinion of Senaor Pomerene that as far as the big combinations are concerned the criminal statutes have been little better than a joke. He says that any policy of handling the big violators of the law with kid gloves hereafter must be stopped or explanations made that will fasten responsibility to a degree where the entire country readily will understand.

TRAIN MEN RE-ELECT LEE

Brotherhood Retains President and Increases His Salary.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 23.—W. G. Lee, of Cleveland, was re-elected president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and his salary boosted from $7,000 to $8,000 a year.

Lee was eletced by a vote of 579 to 169 for George M. Sharkey, of Del Rio, Tex. T. R. Dodge was elected assistant to the president and his salary was increased from $5,000 to $5,500.

The salary list was readjusted and in addition to the increases for president and is assistant others were changed as follows: Seven vice presidents, each $4,000 to $4,500; secretary and treasurer, $5,000 to $6,000; editor Trainmen's Journal, $4,000 to $5,000. A per diem of $4 was allowed to officers for expenses when away on business for the order. A referendum was directed on the proposed advance in pay of delegates attending biennial conventions from $6 to $7 per day.

ROBBED OF $25,000 GEMS—DIES

Pittsburg Jeweler Falls Dead When Told Police Have No Hope.

Pittsburg, May 23.—Gustave Yenny, aged 45, an East Pittsburg jeweler who was robbed of $25,000 worth of diamonds when burglars broke into his store several weeks ago, fell dead in court yesterday afternoon when the detectives informed him that they had given up the last hope of ever recovering his missing gems.

COULD NOT STAND SUFFERING FROM SKIN ERUPTION

"I have been using Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for the past three months and I am glad to say that they cured me of a most annoying skin eruption. It began by my noticing red blotches appearing on my face and scalp. Although they were rather disfiguring, I did not think anything of them until they began to get scaly and dry and to itch and burn until I could not stand the suffering. Then I began to use a different soap, thinking that my old kind might be hurting me, but that didn't seem to do any good. I went to two different doctors but neither seemed to relieve me any. I lost many nights' sleep in continual scratching, sometimes scratching till I drew the blood on my face and head. Then I started in to use the Cuticura Remedies and in two months I was entirely relieved of that awful pest. I am so delighted over my cure by Cuticura Remedies that I shall be glad to tell anybody about it." (Signed) G. M. Macfarland, 221 West 115th St., New York City, Oct. 5, 1910

Cuticura Soap (25c) and Cuticura Ointment (50c) are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, for free book on skin and scalp diseases and their treatment.

DOESN'T BELIEVE BIBLE

Presbyterian, Tried for Heresy, Says Eve Story Fake, and There's No Devil.

Atlantic City, N. J., May 23.—That Moses suffered from the blues when writing certain Biblical poems; that Ananias and Sapphira expired from apoplexy or heart disease; that Eve suffered from evil in her own heart; that there is no devil;; that Christ met death in a natural course of events at the hands of a mob of frantic Jews, and that the crucifixion was not planned by Christ; that there is no mediator between God and man, and that Jonah never existed, were included in the utterances of Rev. William Grant, of Northumberland, Pa., according to the testimony of members of his congregation, read from the records of his trial in his own presbytery before the judicial commission of the Presbyterian general assembly yesterday.

Three hundred pages of evidence are included in the report, and will all be gone over in the trial.

It is charged that Dr. Grant wrote and published a poem whose authorship is attributed to Moses and which is declared to look like "utterances of a much disappointed man who is suffering from a severe attack of the blues."

Never Mentioned Christ.

Members of his congregation, according to the records read in executive session, testified at his trial in Northumberland that he "never mentioned Christ in the communion services," declared the story of Eve and the serpent was nothing but a fake, insisting she was not tempted by the devil, because there is none; discredited Jonah by declaring men of his church should form a club to establish whether the whale swallowed Jonah or Jonah swallowed the whale."

He is also accused of saying: "I feel there would be a dearth of Sunday school teachers if all should absent themselves from the church except those who, before God, could claim to be less blameworthy in regard to lying than Ananias and Sapphira."

One parishioner said Dr. Grant's sermon, "When Christ Arose, of He Did," indicated the clergyman did not believe in the resurrection. He is also charged with declaring that the passage of the Red sea was not a miracle, but was accomplished by a regular seasonable change which dried up portions of the sea.

It is declared in the records that Dr. Grant said: "How slow man has been to admit that words of the Bible have the same meaning when found in any other book, and that the same literary canons must be applied to the Scriptures."

Provides Ministerial Relief.

The Presbyterian general assembly went on record as being opposed to the acceptance by the navy department of a silver service for the battleship Utah, which has engraved on the coffee tray an etching of Brigham Young, one of the founders of the Mormon religion.

The report of the board of ministerial relief was the first matter taken up. Th Rev. Francis Irwin, of Louisville, Ky., made a speech in favor of a resolution to raise a $6,000,000 fund, so that every superanuated minister can receive $500 a year and every widow at least $300. He declared it would be infinitely kinder to take the old ministers out and knock their heads together than to let them drag out an existence on a mere pittance, or send them to a home that was but a substitute for a poorhouse in disguise. The resolution was passed by acclamation.

MONIS TOLD BERTEAUX'S DEAD

Premier Shocked, but Recovers and Is Getting Well.

Paris, May 23.—Premier Monis, who so narrowly escaped death at the opening of the Paris-to-Madrid vaiation race on unday, when Train's monoplane dashed into a group of official spectators, and killed Minister of War Berteaux, passed a good night. In fact, the premier's condition was regarded so satisfactory this morning that he was informed of M. Berteauv's death. When he asked as to the condition of M. Berteaux a member of the cabinet replied: "All is over." For a moment it was feared that the shock was too much for the aged premier. He fell back in the bed, tears filling his eyes. Later, however, M. Monis recovered and talked of the qualities of M. Berteaux, who was an intimate friend of the premier as well as his associate in the cabinet.

EXPERT WITH RIFLE AT 92

Jackson Man Celebrates Birthday by Giving Shooting Match.

Jackson, May 23.—Samuel Overly celebrated his ninety-second birthday anniversary Monday by giving a rifle match.

A circle the size of a 25-cent piece was drawn in the center of a piece of cardboard, which was tacked on a tree 81 yards away. Out of three shots Overly pierced the mark twice, the third bullet just grazing the edge of the ring.

In his early days Mr. Overly was one of the best shots in southern Ohio and the gun he used yesterday was an old muzzle loader with which he had won many a turkey in the shoots.

DREXEL SPEEDING AGAIN

With His Wife He Is Arrested on Staten Island.

New York, May 23.—Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., was arrested on Staten Island today for overspeeding his automobile. With him was his wife, who was Marjorie Gould, and they drove to a police court, where Drexel admitted he was going too fast and paid $5 fine. A few weeks ago Drexel was arrested in Hudson county, New Jersey, where he was let off without a fine because it was his first offense there.

DISCUSS MEXICAN SITUATION

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., May 23.—Statesmen, diplomats, philanthropists and other persons of note have arrived here in anticipation of the opening tomorrow of the seventeenth annual conference of the Lake Mohonk Peace association. The prominence of the speakers and the probability that the Mexican situation and the action taken by President Taft will form the main theme of discussion and combine to give promise of the most notable session in the history of the conference.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, May 23.—At the outset, wheat was strong in May and easier in the future months. Vigor in cash and the current option is attributed to the situation at Chicago, where longs are expected to demand a delivery on May contracts. Aside from some dry weather reports from the southwest, crop reports continued favorable. Toledo cash and May opened unchanged at 91c, July ¼c down at 88¾c and Sept. ¼ off at 87⅞c. The two far months regained the ground lost on the call before midday.

The bulge in May was the chief feature: Closes: Cash and May 91¾c, July 89⅜c, and September 88½c.

Shrinkage of contract stocks at Chicago, light offerings and covering by shorts firmed corn. Farmers have had time to plant. May opened unchanged at 54c, July ⅛c down at 43⅝c and Sept. ⅛c off at 54⅜c.

Corn finals: Cash and May 54½c, July 54¼c, September 54⅜c.

Oats was strong with corn. May opening unchanged at 36¼c, July ⅛c higher at 36¼c and Sept. ⅛c off at 34⅜c.

Cash, May and July oats closed at 36½c and May at 35½c.

Clover seed was 5c higher in cash and 2½c up in the futures before 10 a. m. Initial prices: Cash $9.60, Oct., Dec. and March $7.75.

Cash clover seed fnished at $9.65 and the futures at $7.77½.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low	May 23.	Close May 22
Wheat—					
Cash	91	....	....	91¾	91
May	91	....	....	91¾	91
July	88⅝	89½	....	89⅜	89
Sept.	87⅞	88⅝	....	88½	88⅛
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	54¼	54
May	54	....	....	54½	54
July	53⅜	....	....	54¼	53⅞
Sept.	54⅜	....	....	54⅜	54½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	36½	36¼
May	36¼	....	....	36½	36¼
July	36¼	....	36⅛	36½	36⅜
Sept.	34⅞	35⅜	....	35½	35
Clover Seed—					
Cash	9.60	....	....	9.65	9.60
Oct.	7.95	....	....	7.97½	7.97½
Dec.	7.95	....	....	7.97½	7.92½
March	7.95	....	....	7.97½	7.92½
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	9.50	9.15
Aug.	....	....	....	8.60	8.50

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	95⅝	98¼	....	98	95½
July	87⅛	88⅝	....	88⅛	87⅝
Sept.	86⅜	87⅛	86⅛	87⅝	86⅞
Dec.	88⅜	89½	....	89¼	88⅝
Corn—					
May	51⅜	53½	....	52⅜	51⅞
July	51⅞	52⅝	....	52⅝	51⅞
Sept.	52⅜	53⅛	52⅜	53	52⅜
Dec.	50⅜	51¼	....	51⅛	50⅞
Oats—					
May	33⅝	34⅜	....	34⅛	33½
July	33⅜	34⅛	33¼	34	33⅜
Sept.	33¼	33⅞	....	33⅝	32⅝
Dec.	34⅜	35	....	34⅞	34½

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	97⅛	....	....	96¾	97⅛
July	94⅜	95⅜	....	95¼	94½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	92½	....	....	93⅜	92½
July	84⅝	85½	....	85⅝	84⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	95⅞	95¼
July	....	....	....	96½	96¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	99¼	98¼
July	....	....	....	99¼	98½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	....	....	....	14.62	14.45
July	14.40	14.65	....	14.62	14.45
Sept.	13.95	14.20	....	14.07	14.40
Lard—					
May	8.07	....	....	8.10	8.00
July	8.05	....	....	8.15	8.05
Sept.	8.12	....	....	8.22	8.12
Ribs—					
May	7.72	....	....	7.87	7.72
July	7.82	....	7.72	7.82	7.70
Sept.	7.80	....	7.67	7.80	6.97

Money and Stocks.

New York, May 23.—(Wall Street.)—Stocks were subjected to considerable pressure at the opening of the market today and the speculative leaders receded, although the initial losses were small. Missouri Pacific was attacked most severely and lost a point. Union Pacific and United States Steel fell back half a point. There were a few scattering gains, Erie, Amalgamated Copper, Pennsylvania and Northern Pacific advancing small fractions.

A few stocks in which special influences operated, such as Amalgamated Copper and Interborough-Metropolitan preferred were marked up a point, in face of the heaviness of the rest of the list. Persistent realizing in the market leader discouraged efforts to bid up prices, but losses in the favorite stocks did not exceed half a point anywhere. American Snuff sold at 325 against 200, its previous sale two weeks ago. International Paper was actively bought and improved 2 points.

For no apparent reason other than the extent to which prices have advanced, traders undertook at the outset to sell the market. The effort met with some success, but the ease with which offerings were absorbed resulted in a speedy reversal in which most early declines were recovered. The most notable exception was United States Steel, which was the heaviest of the leaders and ruled a point under last night's close. The Hill issues were again conspicuous for their strength, as were the copper stocks, local tractions and some specialties. Fertilizer shares, after an early exhibition of weakness, became the strongest features of the list. American Cotton Oil and Virginia Carolina Chemical sold at more than a point over yesterday's close. On the curb" American Tobacco extended its rise to 11⅛, the highest price in its history. Bonds were irregular with some large individual transactions in railroad and municipal issues, one block of $100,000 Norfolk and Western convertible 4's and another of $500,000 New York City 4 1-4's being bought.

Large blocks of United States Steel were thrown on the market and the price went to 79⅝. The depression in this issue frustrated any bullish demonstration elsewhere and the whole list went down to some extent. Union Pacific, Southern Railway preferred and National Lead sold a point under yesterday's closing.

New York Stocks.

Stocks.	New York, May 23, 1911. Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	128	128	128	128
Am. Loco. com.	42⅜	42⅝	42½	42½
Am. Beet Sug. Co.	120⅛	120¼	120¼	120½
Atchison	113	113½	112⅝	113⅝
Am. Car and F. Co.	56½	56¾	56	56¾
Anaconda	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40⅜
Amal Coper	67⅝	68¾	67¼	68⅝
Am. Smelters	81⅝	82¼	79¾	80⅞
Am. Ag. Chem. Com.	58⅜	59	58¾	59
Am. Steel Fdy.	43⅞	43⅞	43¾	43⅞
Am. Tel and Tel.	148¾	149¼	148¾	148¼
Am. Tobacco pfd.	101¾	102	101¼	101½
Am. Cotton Oil	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	50⅝
Am. Beet Sugar	49	49¼	48½	49⅜
Biscuit com.	136	137	136	137
Balt. and Ohio	106¾	106¾	106½	106⅞
Blyn. R. Trans.	80⅝	80⅝	80	80⅝
Beth. Steel com.	33	33	32⅞	32⅞
Canadian Pac.	233¼	234	233	234
Clover Leaf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Clover Leaf pfd.	51¼	51⅜	51¼	51⅜
Colorado Fuel	33¼	34⅜	33¼	34
Ches. and Ohio	82½	83	82¾	82⅞
Central Leather	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30½
Consolidated Gas	145¼	146¼	145¼	145½
Can. pfd.	88⅝	88⅞	88⅛	88⅛
Distillers Sec.	37	37	36⅝	37
Erie com.	33½	33½	33	33¼
Erie 1st. pfd.	50	50⅝	50	50⅜
Gt. Northern pfd.	130	130½	129⅞	130⅜
Gt. Northern Ore	62⅞	62⅞	62¼	62⅜
Int. Harvester com.	129½	127	126	127½
Interborough com.	19	19⅛	19	19⅛
Interborough pfd.	52⅝	54	52½	53⅜
K. C. Sou com.	35	35	35	35
Louis. & Nash.	148¼	148½	148¼	148⅜
Laclede Gas	106¾	106¾	105½	106⅜
Missouri Pacific	50⅛	49⅝	50	50⅛
M. S. M.	138¼	138¼	137¾	137⅝
M. K. & T. com.	35¼	35¼	34⅝	34⅝
Nor. Pacific	129	129⅝	128⅝	129⅜
Natl. Lead	56⅝	56⅞	55½	55⅝
Nevada Con's.	19¼	19⅜	19	19¼
N. Y. Central	108⅞	109	108⅞	109
N. & W. com.	108¼	108½	108¼	180¼
N. & W. Con. 4s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Ont. & Western	43¼	43¼	43	43⅛
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	36¼	36¼	36⅜	36¼
Penn. Ry.	123	123	122⅝	122⅝
Pacific Mail	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛
People's Gas Co.	105⅛	106¼	105⅛	106⅛
Reading com.	160⅝	161¼	159⅝	160⅜
Rock Island	33⅛	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝
Rock Island pfd.	64⅞	64⅞	64¼	64¼
Rep. I. & S. Co.	31⅜	31⅝	31¼	31¼
Rep pfd.	95⅛	95⅛	95¼	95¼
Ry. Steel Spgs.	35⅞	36⅛	35¾	35¾
So. Ry.	29⅝	29½	29⅜	29⅜
So. Ry pfd.	67⅝	67⅝	67	67⅜
St. Paul.	124⅞	124⅞	124¼	124⅝
Southern Pacific	118⅝	119⅛	118⅛	119
So. Pac. Con. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
Tol. Rys and Lt.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Third Ave.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Tenn. Copper	38	38	37⅜	38
Union Pacific	184	184½	183¾	184⅜
Union Pacific pfd.	94½	95	94¾	95
U. S. Steel	80⅝	80⅜	79¾	79⅞
U. S. Steel pfd.	119¾	119⅞	119⅜	119⅞
U. S. Steel 5's.	106¼	106¼	106	106
U. S. Rub. com.	42¼	42¼	41⅞	42
Utah Copper	46⅝	47¼	46⅝	47⅛
Virginia Chem.	59¾	59	57⅝	58⅛
West Md.	59¾	59⅝	59	59
Wabash com.	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16⅛
Wabash pfd.	37⅜	38¼	37⅛	38¼
Western Union	79½	81¼	79¼	81¼
Westinghouse	73	73¼	73	73⅛

FURNACE MAKERS FORM TRUST

Awaited Standard Oil Decision Before Announcing Plan.

Chicago, May 23.—A merger of nine of the largest furnace manufacturing concerns of the country has been affected, according to an announcement made yesterday.

A. W. Williamson, of Cincinnati, will be president of the new company, which is capitalized at $9,500,000. It is said arrangements to form the merger had been completed before the handing down of the Standard Oil decision a week ago, and the promoters were only waiting for the supreme court ruling before announcing their plans. The new concern which will have headquarters in Chicago includes companies in Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, Elyria, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Utica, N. Y.

SELLS LIBRARY FOR $250,000

William Beer Disposes of His Americana for Big Sum.

New Orleans, May 23.—William Beer, for 20 years librarian of the Howard library, this city, announced today that he had sold his famous library of Americana, in New York, for $250,000. The collection consists of 5,000 or more items, including manuscripts, maps and imprints. The sale was made to a New Yorker, whose name was not disclosed.

TO SPEAK ON RECIPROCITY

Boston, Mass., May 23.—Elaborate arrangements have been completed for the annual banquet to be given tomorrow night by the Canadian Club of Boston. The guests of honor and principal speakers will be Hon. Frank Oliver, Canadian Minister of the Interior, and Henry L. Stimson, the new Secretary of War.

SOUTH CAROLINA K. OF P.

Columbia, S. C., May 23.—The Knights of Pythias of South

REBELS WIN BLOODY VICTORY IN TWELVE-DAY BATTLE IN SINALOA

Culiacan, State of Sinaloa, via Nogales, Mexico, May 18.—News has just reached here of a 12-day battle which has left the town of Corsala in the mountains southeast of Culiacan desolate. A force of rebels, said to have numbered 1,400, assaulted the town, which has a population of 7,000, and was garrisoned by 400 federals.

The fighting continued with little intermission during the entire period.

The defenders were given an opportunity to bury their dead and bodies fell from roofs and barricades and lay in the tropical sun until finally the federal commander marched out under a white flag. He offered to surrender the town if the rebels would agree to let them move out with the honors of war and guarantee not to destroy the government records. These conditions were accepted by the rebels. The reports indicate this battle was one of the most sanguinary of the war.

Culiacan is in momentary expectation of attack, its only hope being that the news that the armistice will reach the insurrectos and they will abide by it. This city of 25,000 people has in it 600 Americans, many of them driven from surrounding ranches. Its garrison numbers 400 only, some of them volunteers, but it is equipped with 10 machine guns and therefore able to put up a stout defense. Its seaport, Altate, 45 miles distant, was captured last Friday by rebels who have not since permitted steamers to land, thus cutting all shipments from Guaymas.

The rebels have also captured Imala, 12 miles south of Culiacan; Lemon, 17 miles north, and San Lorenzo, 40 miles south. The combined strength of these rebel bands is probably not far from 3,000.

VICE PRESIDENT CORRAL RESIGNS

Mexican Official's Retirement Thought to Precede That of Diaz.

Juarez, Mexico, May 23.—A telegram was received by Francisco I. Madero, Jr., today from Alfred Robles Domingues, special envoy in Mexico City, stating that the resignation of Vice President Corral had been tendered.

The news was taken to mean that the vice president's resignation was requested to precede that of President Diaz, which is expected today or tomorrow. When President Diaz resigns Senor Madero and his party will leave for Mexico City to advise with Senor De La Barra in the political reorganization of Mexico. The exodus of the political chiefs continued today and the town was quiet and peaceful.

Claims Against Mexico.

Washington, May 23.—The inevitable claims against the Mexican government arising out of the activities of insurrectos along the border are beginning to come in. Joseph Rinaldo, a naturalized citizen of the United States, has filed with the state department a claim for $4,000 for property alleged to have been taken by Mexican Federal troops at Agua Prieta, across the line from Douglas, Arizona.

Rinaldo complains that the federal troops, claiming that he was a sympathizer with the insurrectos, entered his place April 15, took everything he had in the way of provisions and destroyed his furniture.

INTEREST WANING IN POSTAL PROBE

Brandeis, Called to Capital to Aid, Leaves Without Even Outline of Plans.

Washington, May 23.—Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, expounder of scientific management, came to Washington last week at the urgent request of four members of the house committee on expenditures in the postoffice department to outline a plan for a sweeping investigation into the department. He left Washington without having reached a conclusion as to the time when the investigation will be begun, as to how it will be conducted or as to whether or not it will be commenced at all.

Representative Ashbrook, of Ohio, chairman of the committee, said he did not know when the investigation would be commenced or whether Brandeis would help to conduct it. After every other department expenditure committee had, through its chairman, offered a resolution of investigation into its department, Representative Saunders, of Virginia, who is not a member of the postoffice committee, offered a resolution to probe into Postmaster General Hitchcock's department. Representative Ashbrook did not offer a resolution of investigation as did the other chairmen, and, since the resolution has been offered, he has made no move to start the probe working.

Brandeis himself seemed to be somewhat disappointed at the manner in which the preliminaries to the investigation had been carried on.

"I do not know what will be done about the investigation," he said. "I was requested by four members of the committee to assist in the investigation, but when I arrived in Washington and conferred with Chairman Ashbrook I found that there seemed to be little prospects that the department will be investigated in the near future.

"I am convinced that the department would do well to consider scientific management. The postoffice department is the biggest business in the country, and I know that scientific management would work wonders in the handling of the mails and in the reduction of costs. The railroads laughed when we first told them about scientific management and how they might save a million a day. They stopped laughing when the interstate commerce commission handed down the rate decision. Since the decision was handed down I have had innumerable requests from officials of great railroad systems to help them in getting scientific management working.

"If the railroads have become convinced that scientific management is the only proper manner in which to handle their affairs, I think it would be easy to show the government officials the same about the most expensively managed branch of the government.

"But the postoffice department needs something else before scientific management is installed. It needs to be thoroughly reconstructed along sane lines. I should be glad to assist in going to the bottom of the administration and showing up the loopholes where money is being wasted, but the prospects for an early investigation do not seem to be as bright as they were a little while ago. In fact, they seem to be very dim."

BRYAN THE GUEST OF GOV. DIX

Albany, N. Y., May 23.—William J. Bryan came to Albany today to deliver an address before the National Civic League. During his stay in Albany Mr. Bryan is to be the guest of Governor Dix at the executive mansion.

NO PEACE UNTIL PRES. DIAZ QUITS

Mexico Row Will End Only When De La Barra Becomes Nation's Head.

Juarez, Mexico, May 20.—No permanent peace in Mexico is possible till President Diaz resigns and Francisco Leon De La Barra becomes provisional president. Such is the Madero ultimatum according to an insurrecto leader who speaks with authority.

He added that Francisco I. Madero, Jr., would not go to Mexico City until Senor De La Barra was installed in power. He then might go to the capital to assist in tranquilizing the country.

Will Fight For Peace.

If the rebels in Lower California, or other bands hitherto fighting independently, do not lay down their arms Madero's insurrecto army will be turned loose on them, this man said. No peace agreement will be signed, according to this authority, but the interim between now and the time Senor De La Barra becomes president will be utilized in getting the Mexican congress to enact laws covering most of the points which it had been thought should be contained in a peace agreement.

"Facts," said a rebel leader, "are the only things that can make peace. We cannot make a peace agreement legally binding that requires the government to pay certain indemnities. This must be done by congressional appropriation. We cannot compel the government to install our provisional governors. This must be done by the state legislatures themselves. When all these things are done, then alone can we proclaim peace. Of course, peace is assured. It is a matter of method only."

Picking New Cabinet.

The naming of the new cabinet which is to surround Provisional President De La Barra, was the chief work yesterday among the rebel leaders. Senor Madero did it with the assistance of his advisors. What they finally will do cannot be predicted, as names for cabinet portfolios are subject to change without notice until the new members be actually installed. The new Mexican cabinet, according to the best information, probably will be as follows:

Minster of Justice—Vasquez Tagle.
Minister of War—Gen. Rasona.
Minister of Colonization and Industry—Manuel Calero.
Minister of Pulblic Utilities—Manuel Bonilla.
Minister of Public Instruction—Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez.
Minister of Interior Administration—Emilo Vasquez Gomez.
Minister of Finance—Ernesto Madero.

Madero Puts "Lid" On.

Gonzales, Madero's governor across the river, will stop gambling and bull fighting. This is by Madero's order. Next Sunday will witness the last bull fight in Juarez. The bull killing management had made ready for the slaughters. It would lose money if not allowed to proceed. Rather than cripple a concern already limping, Gonzales, after talking the matter over with Madero, will permit next Sunday's fights. However, these next Sunday fights are to be the finish. Madero intends further reforms; will wipe out the Mexican lottery and every form of licensed gambling. It remains to be seen how the Mexican public will take these upward moral shoots. The better class will thank Madero, but of the 16,000,000 people in Mexico, a round 8,000,000 are not of the better classes, but far below it.

AVIATOR LOSES AERIAL WAY

In French Race, Gilbert Is Forced to Land.

Biarritz, France, May 23.—M. Gilbert, after leaving Angouleme this morning for St. Sebastian, lost his way in a fog and after flying over water for two hours, was forced to land here to take on fuel. His departure has been delayed because of a defective magneto.

Angouleme, France, May 23.—Before an animated crowd the Angouleme-St. Sebastian stage for the Petit Parisien prize of $20,000 was inaugurated here this morning.

The first stage of the flight contest from Issy-Les-Molineaux, just outside of Paris, to Angouleme was begun Sunday in the presence of thousands of spectators. On account of the accident at the opening of the race, however, which resulted in the death of Minister of War Berteaux and the injury to Premier Monis, all of the contestants were not able to get away.

RUDE STORM DISROBES WOMAN

Though She 'Reasonably Restrained' Garments, Judge Fines Her.

Gary, Ind., May 23.—Mrs. W. J. Carroll, young and pretty, was on the lawn in a kimono and slippers this morning, when a sudden squall broke and in a jiffy she was disrobed. A score of persons who witnesses the ill luck of the lady said that the usual frivolities which line the form beneath the kimono were not there, and Mrs. Carroll was compelled to enter the house in a condition that caused a crowd to cheer, but Mrs. Bailey, her landlady, and her other women boarders were shocked, and caused Mrs. Carroll's arrest.

Mrs. Carroll pleaded that she exercised 'reasonable restraint" in manipulating the garment, but the judge shook his head and fined her $25.

SIGN PEACE PACT IN STARLIGHT

Mexican Arbitrators Affiv Signatures to Document in the Street at Night.

Juarez, May 22.—Tranquility of an officially declared variety, not unlike the quietude of the erstwhile general armistice, but possessing more of the normal atmosphere of real peace, reigns in northern Mexico today for the first time in six months.

Messages are being flashed today over all wires and by courier to remote parts of the country announcing that last night a peace agreement definitely ended the hostilities between the revolutionists and the federal government.

Undisguised joy beamed in the face of Judge Carbajal, the federal peace envoy today, as he prepared to depart for Mexico City, his mission here being accomplished after nearly four weeks of parleys. Francisco I. Madero, Jr., triumphant leader of the revolt, sat in his house in the outskirts of the town, content and happy, receiving scores of congratulatory telegrams on the success of the movement he initiated. He will now await the resignation of President Diaz, starting for Mexico City within a week, when it is expected to become an established fact.

Madero Is Happy.

Senor Madero smiled this morning as he heard the story of how the peace agreement was signed last night. Along with their joyous manifestations over the signing of the agreement, his callers told and retold the humorous sidelight that was thrown on the signing of a document calculated to have the most far-reaching effect for Mexico.

Francisco Madero, Sr., had called on Judge Carbajal at El Paso about 9:30 o'clock last night, and after a tedious half hour wait for Senor Pino Suarez, the party started for Juarez in a big automobile, thinking Senor Suarez probably had gone to the customs house there. When the peace automobile followed by three machines filled with newspaper men, dashed up to the customs house shortly after 10 o'clock, neither Senor Suarez nor any one else was there to receive them. The customs house door was safely barred by a huge grating.

Senor Suarez failed to appear and after a brief conference it was decided as the document already had been drafted, to sign the pact on the steps of the building agreeing to allow Senor Suarez to sign it today. There, under the stars, typewritten copies of the peace agreement were signed and exchanged while four automobiles on the opposite side of the street turned their glaring searchlights on the customs house steps. The newspaper men contributed their pads and some matches and huddled together to keep the matches from being extinguished by the evening breeze.

Drop Match on Pact.

It was Francisco Madero, Sr.'s fountain pen that was used, and in watching the commissioners slowly sign their names under the agreement one of the bystanders forgot the burning match he held and nearly spoiled one of the signatures when he suddenly dropped the match while the pact was being signed. The commissioners enjoyed the humor of the situation and declared that never was a peace treaty signed under more extraordinary conditions. When it was all over they embraced in true Spanish fashion, reaching over each other's shoulders and clapping the palms of their hands on their respective spines.

The commissioners expressed great relief for the task for wwhich they so long had labored had been accomplished without the introduction of disagreeble conditions and without injuring the national prestige of dignity of their country.

MEXICANS KILL 225 CHINAMEN

Eagle Pass, Tex., May 22.—In a desperate fight between Mexican insurrectos and Chinamen at Torreon, 225 Chinamen were killed. This information was received here today by Sam Wah, owner of the International hotel at C. P. Diaz, across the river from here.

Details of the reported slaughter have not reached here except that of the number of Chinamen killed were 50 of Wah's ranchmen. Wah has telegraphed the Chinese minister at Washington asking for protection.

MEXICAN REBELS LOSE 100 MEN IN FIERCE BATTLE

Cuernavaca, Mexico, May 20.—The federal garrison under Col. Muguia today was forced to evacuate Cuautla, 20 miles southeast of here, after a fierce four days' battle with a force of rebels commanded by Col. Zapata. The federals retreated to this city, where they arrived last night.

The rebels showed great bravery, and are said to have lost over 100 men killed and wounded.

MADERO ORDERS REBELS TO CAPTURE GEN. REYES

Juarez, May 19.—A new factor, startling and important, was thrown into the already complicated Mexican situation yesterday, when the rebels announced that, peace or no peace, Madero would not accept Gen. Reyes in any official position.

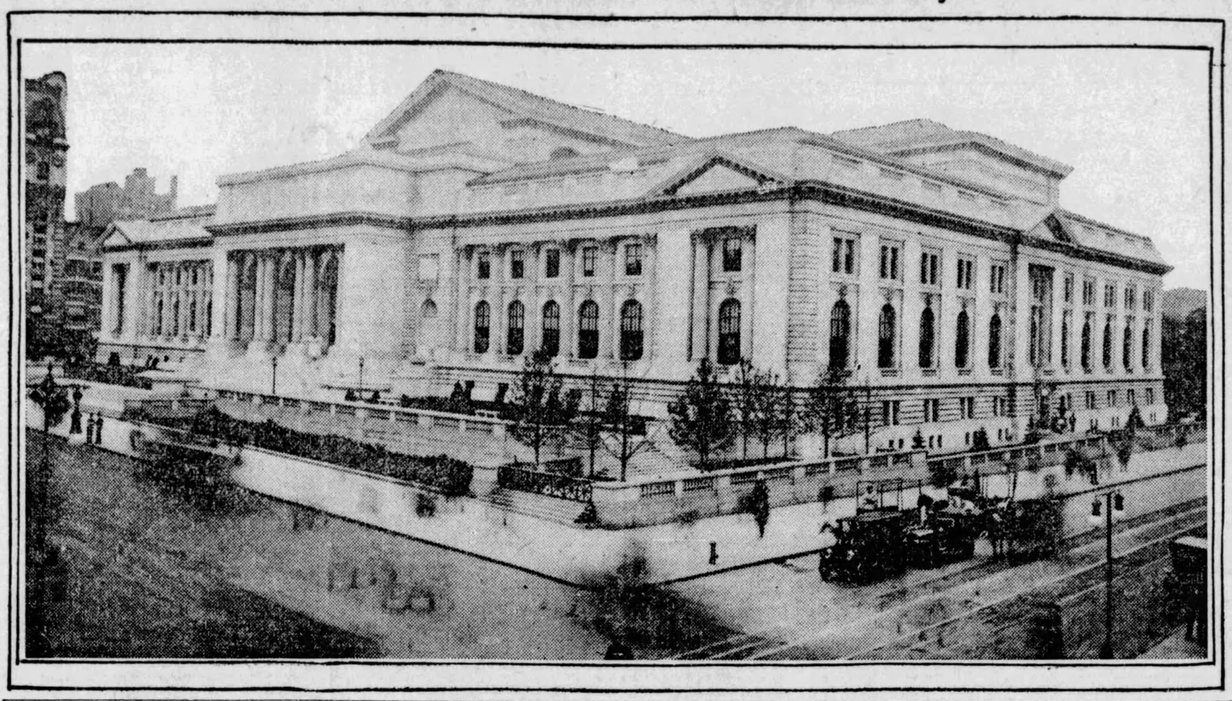
Three thousand rebels are gathered at Vera Cruz to prevent Reyes from landing if he makes an attempt to land, for which event Diaz is playing for time. These rebels have orders from Madero to attack the gunboat and capture the old warrior without injuring him.

Reyer Real Auler.

It is now agreed that Diaz will resign, but not until after Reyes arrives. He will take charge of the situation. De La Barra is to be provisional president, but he will be the tool of Reyes, the real ruler of the republic, and neither Madero nor Ambrosio Figueroa will accept Reyes.

If by any chance the present plans for peace fail, within twelve hours after the failure Mexico City itself would be cut off from all outside communication and invested by the insurrecto army under Figueroa, and Chihuahua City also would be invested within a day or two, according to a statement made at Madero headquarters yesterday.

New York's Wonderful New Library



NYE IS PUT ON TRIAL

Representative Must Answer Bribe Charge.

Columbus, May 23.—Representative George B. Nye, of Pike county, who is a physician at Waverly, was placed on trial today before Judge Kinkead, on the charge of soliciting a bribe of $500 from State Printer Edward A. Crawford to vote for the Kimble bill, which reapportioned common pleas judicial districts.

The bill was aimed at Judge A. Z. Blair, of Scioto county, who was instrumental in exposing the wholesale frauds and vote buying in Adams and Scioto counties.

Nye is under indictment on two other charges of soliciting bribes and is the first of the half dozen or more members of the Ohio legislature to be placed on trial. The case will be bitterly fought, and it is not expected that it will be completed by the end of the week.

Attorney General Hogan is assisting Prosecuting Attorney Turner in the case. The bribery trials of Sergeant-at-Arms Rodney Diegel and Senator Andrews have been set for Thursday, and of Representative Evans for Friday.

SUNDAY STIRS UP PITTSBURG

He Goes After Preachers at Big Convention.

Pttsburg, Pa., May 23.—Evangelist Sunday before more than 2,000 persons at noon today delivered a stirring sermon which was the big feature of the opening of the United Presbyterian Men's movement convention. "You can put a public library on every corner and school house in the center of the block and finish out with a university in the middle of every few squares, but you won't keep the old world from shuffling into hell without religion," said Sunday.

"What I'm fighting now is the thing that is causing all of the troubles nowadays in politics and everything else—the whisky interests. Yes, and the preachers are to blame, too. We've got too many preachers nowadays who preach everything but religion. Stereopticon lectures, picture shows, novel reviews (there was a world of contempt in the tones of the rapid fire talker), we want men who will preach the gospel."

SKYSCRAPER TO BE ARTISTIC

Work Is Already Begun on the 55-Story Structure.

New York, May 20.—Work already has been begun on the 55-story building which is to stand on Broadway between Park Place and Barclay street.

The main part of the building will be 30 stories high, with a massive tower extending in the center an additional 25 stories, thereby making it the tallest structure of its kind in the world. The main part of the structure will be 384 feet high, while the tower will be an additional 366 feet high, making a total height of 750 feet from the street level to the apex of the tower. At the top of the tower there will be an immense edectricly lighted lantern which will be visible for many miles around and will be another beacon light for the incoming Trans-Atlantic steamers.

The plans show that this will be a handsome structure. In design it will a combination of the Italian, French and modern Renaissance throughout the main part, with Gothic steeples at the roof of the main structure. The ground floor will contain stores and the second floor banking offices with business offices above. The building will be absolutely fire-proof and will be equipped with 16 high speed elevators, six running to the 30th floor, six to the 41st floor and four to the 51st floor, the 55th floor and the lantern being reached by way of a spiral stairway.

The Broadway Park Place Co., of which F. W. Woolworth, the 5 and 10-cent store man, is president, is the owner. The headquarters of his store, which are now in the old Stewart Building at 280 Broadway, will be transferred to this new structure, when completed. Cass Gilbert, the architect, estimates the cost of this record-breaking building at $3,500,000.

FOR SHERWOOD PENSION BILL

House Committee on Pensions Will Report It Favorably.

Washington, May 23.—An agreement to favorably report the Sherwood $1 a day service pension bill, affecting half a million old soldiers in the country, was reached at a meeting of the house committee on invalid pensions last night. The vote was 7 to 3. The bill is estimated to involve a total cost of approximately $38,000,000. The Sherwood bill is along entirely different lines from the Sulloway and Anderson age pension bills.

SENATE ADOPTS POMERENE PROBE

By the Associated Press.

Washington, May 23.—Information as to what steps had been taken for the criminal prosecution of the officers of the Standard Oil Co. under the recent decision of the supreme court was demanded of the attorney general today by the senate, which adopted without discussion a resolution of inquiry offered by Senator Pomerene. The resolution names specially John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne and Charles M. Pratt.

CAESAR'S GLORY WAS NO MORE

Rome Today Offers as Many Attractions Socially as Ever.

Today life in Rome offers, also from the society point of view, all the attractions it ever had. In Rome one may still enjoy the imposing and unique spectacle of an evening reception at an embassy to the holy see, the Wide World observes. Nowhere else is it possible to admire the sight, without doubt most splendid, of so many eminent princes of the church, their brilliant vestments with long tails, their breasts covered with decorations, most obsequiously greeted and honored by all present, the monsignori and other dignitaries of the papal court, which ever was, and still is, the most brilliant and the richest in pomp and appearance. Certainly with anyone new to such spectacles the sight of one of these receptions must leave an indelible memory.

HERESY CHARGES HEARD IN SYNOD

Accusation Against Oregon Pastor to Be Decided by Reformed Delegates.

Canton, May 23.—The airing of charges of heresy against Rev. Paul Ebinger, of Tillamook, Ore., and a spirited debate over the proposed union with the Presbyterian church, enlivened the meeting of the general synod of the reformed church here Monday afternoon.

Chief objection to the union was directed at the Westminster confession of faith, the doctrinal law of the Presbyterian church. The debate was continued today.

In the heresy case it is alleged that Rev. Mr. Ebinger said to his congregation that the word of God was contained in the Bible, but that not everything in the Bible was the word of God. Also that in a sermon he expressed doubt as to whether Moses wrote the Ten Commandments. Another complaint is that he said that while the Israelites left Egypt to be sent to the Promised Land, few of them ever arrived.

The synod referred the charges to the judicial committee, for a report.

Debate on Church Union.

Dr. G. W. Richards, of Lancaster, Pa., head of the Reformed side of the joint committee which favored union with the Presbyterian church in its report, was a leader in the talk against the move. His objection to the union was based on the Westminster confession, adhered to by the Presbyterian church, which, he said, bound the church to believe in pre-ordination, or the belief that only a certain number are chosen to be saved. The Westminster confession, he said, was not in harmony with the Heidelberg catechism of the Reformed faith.

Younger members of the synod, who are in favor of the union, pointed out in speeches that this clause was stricken out of the Westminster confession in the Presbyterian general assembly in Des Moines, Ia., in 1903. They also contend that the removal of this clause has made the Westminster confession practically the same as the Heidelberg catechism, the doctrinal law of the Reformed church.

Inquiry among the delegates has developed the fact that the Ohio synod is strongly in favor of the union. Most of the other western synods are also in favor favor of the move, nearly all of the opposition coming from the east. One single western speaker against the union Monday was Rev. D. H. Fouse, of Denver, Colo.

TAFT IN NEW YORK

New York, May 23.—President Taft arrived here at 1:04 o'clock this afternoon to attend the opening of the New York public library. He will return to Washington at midnight tonight.

NEW YORK HAS LARGEST LIBRARY

Building Will Be Dedicated by President Taft on Wednesday.

New York, May 22.—The New York public library, the largest, the most costly and one of the most beautiful buildings designed for its supecific uses in the world, will be dedicated to the instruction and the convenience of the public on Wednesday by President Taft, Governor Dix, Mayor Gaynor and a distinguished representation of the culture of the nation.

It holds shelf room for 3,fi500,000 volumes; it has floor space of 375,000 feet, as against 326,000 feet in the congressional library at Washington, and it has cost for erection merely more than $10,000,000, a figure which, when all details have been attended to, may rise to $12,000,000. The land on which it stands—fronting two blocks on Fifth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets—was last valued at $20,000,000..

Three foundations originating in private beneficence merge in the present public foundation—the Astor library, incorporated in 8149; the Lenox library, incorporated in 1870; and the Tilden trust, incorporated in 1887. The city, empowered by special act of legislature, gave the land and defrayed the cost of erection. Carrere and Hastings were the architects. John Carrere, one of the moving spirits in the American renaissance of the present generation, was run down by a taxicab and died before he could see his greatest work established as a part of the life of the community.

Can House 3,700 Books.

The New York public library therefore opens with a total endowment of $3,446,500 and 373,000 books on the shelves. Within the next 25 years 10 times as many are expected—3,700,000. The catalogue room now has 3,000,000 cards and can rise to 10,000,000 without feeling cramped.

For interior spaciousness and unity it is felt, perhaps, to fall below the Boston public library as a pure monument of beauty, but to exceed any other building of its nature in the world for combined beauty and utility. In general the style is a blend of the Italian and French renaissance.

The exterior is exclusively of white marble. Very little of anything else has been used inside or out, although colored marbles, both native and foreign, sofe limestone and woodwork have been freely employed as decorative accessories. The library stands 390 feet long on Fifth avenue and 270 feet daap.

The main entrance opens from Fifth avenue upon the rotunda, a room which, though impressive in its purity of outline and dignified simplicity, disappoints some critics as lacking in spaciousness for the introductory toastructure of such huge proportions. The architects, on the contrary, felt the room adequate in itself, and everywhere bore in mind the needs of a living organism. They kept the hallway and corridors severe and simple. They decorated the ceilings richly, but they made no contracts for mural paintings, a conspicuous contrast from the example of the Boston and the Congressional libraries. In this instance it was felt wiser to leave blank panels which may be filled as the artsitic consciousness of the city, the commemorative needs of the day, and the private munificence of the hour may suggest.

Reading Room Crowning Glory.

But the crowning glory of the edifice is the great reading room, the largest in the world, on the top floor at the rear, surmounting the stack room. It runs 295 feet in length, 77 feet in width, and standds 50 feet high, with ceilings painted to simulate the cloud-drifted sky.

Seven Stories of Bookstacks.

The books themselves, the treasure around which the library is built, are housed in a stack room directly beneath the main reading room, composed or seven stories, each seven fet high. They have an impressive monotony of perspective, regular, severe, and almost surgically aseptic. The framework is latticed steel and the shelves of bronze.

A Thankful Editor.

We want to shake the hands of those great and noble lawmakers who are saving the great state of Florida at the paltry sum of $6 a day and mileage. We also wish to thank some of them for saving us from the degradation and humiliation of being bribed by the wicked railroads with a pass paid for in advertising. We want to shake hands with those intensely pure people. We have long wondered why the Lord has not turned the angels out of heaven and placed them in, whose wings are whiter than snow and brighter than Gabriel's. We have thought that maybe it was because the streets were gold and He did not want the pavement torn up.

NEW LORIMER EVIDENCE

La Follette Ready to Talk to Senate.

Washington, May 25.—Senator La Follette, armed with the new evidence brought out by the special committee of investigation appointed by the Illinois legislature, still held the privilege of the floor today to present to the senate his further reasons why that body should adopt his resolution of inquiry into the right of Senator William Lorimer to retain his seat.

Yesterday in a speech that lasted for several hours the Wisconsin senator recounted testimony taken in the former investigation of the Lorimer matter by the senate committee on privileges and elections.

Before the senate convened it was generally believed that Senator Dillingham's resolution of inquiry intended as a substitute for that of Mr. La Follette, would be adopted.

It is thought the new investigating committee will be Senators Dillingham, chairman; Sutherland and Kenyon, Republicans, and Kern and Lea, Democrats. The last three are serving their first senatorial terms.

SWORN IN AS WAR SECRETARY

Henry L. Stimson Takes Oath of Office Monday.

Washington, May 23.—Henry L. Stimson, of New York, Monday was sworn in as secretary of war, succeeding Jacob M. Dickinson, resigned. Secretary Stimson ater left for New York to wind up some personal affairs.

PEAS THAT WON'T ROLL OFF KNIFE

Those epicureans who have been bothered in the transposition from china plate to alimentary canal of succulent summer green peas because of the tendency of the peas to roll off the knife will be interested in the new square peas which it is announced, are being grown by Jarmer John Jenkins, of Cedar Grove, N. J.

Farmer Jenkins says he has a species o fgarden peas under course of cultivation which promise to greatly facilitate the process of food assimilation. Not since the invention of the noiseless soup spoon has there been such a notable invention in gastronomic arts.

To begin with, the square peas are certain to insure a square meal at least. Being raised on the square by fellows who live on the level they augur well for honest living and honorable digestion.

One reason for their intervention was to facilitate Pure Food Expert Wiley, at Washington, in his work of determining the nourishment to be derived from various articles of summer diet. By applying the principles of square and cube root the the food statisticians will be able to tell how much life benefit is stored in a single green pea.

It has been possible some time to determine how much energy was stored in a cube of coal. But to be able to derive by mathematical deduction the amount of energy in a pea virtually means discovery of a process by which it may be established how many years a man may expect to live provided he sticks to a diet of green peas.

The square pea will also tend to diminish tendency toward divorce. Lovers have always been admonished to stick closer than peas in a pod. Round peas never could get altogether close, but square peas point a new example.

Physical culture experts who deprecate consumption of meat by children see a great benefit to be derived from the new invention for their cause. By engraving the letters of the alphabet on the four sides of a square pea children will be encouraged to a vegetable diet.

All hail the square pea! And all honor to Farmer Jenkins! Will the conductor please pass on to the next film and show us the cylindrical potato and the conical beet!

CHARGE BIG PLOT TO USE DYNAMITE

Detectives Say Million Dollar Los Angeles Building Was to Be Wrecked.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 23.—Two men are prisoners here today, both of them accused of enterin ginto a conspiracy to dynamite the $1,000,000 hall of records building on Sept. 8, 1910.

One of them is B. H. Connors, a former structural iron worker of this city, and the other is James Hendricks, who has been prominently identified with the local strike situation. After the two men had been closely questioned by Detective S. L. Browne it was announced by District Attorney Fredericks that additional arrests would follow.

It is understood that seven men have been implicated in the alleged plot to dynamite the building, and it is charged that a woman, known to the authorities under the name of Myrtle Ross, also will be taken into custody.

Connors Long Followed.

For three months Chief Detective Samuel Browne, of the district attorney's office, and his men have been following Connors. His arrest came as he was making preparations to leave for Seattle. When told that he was wanted at the district attorney's office, Connors made an attempt to escape. He was overpowered, however, by Browne and other detectives. The arrest of Hendricks came only a few minutes after Connors was taken to the private office of the district attorney.

Hendricks was found at his home, and when told that he was under arrest he made protestations of his innocence and denied that he knew Connors and claimed that he knew nothing of the alleged plot to destroy the hall of records, which is being constructed here by the Llewellyn Iron Works, one of the companies which has fought the structural iron workers in this city.

Prisoner Fights Policeman.

When the alleged attempt was made to dynamite the structure Connors was placed under arrest. He was found lurking near an entrance to the building, and when a policeman challenged him Connors struck the officer and fled. He was afterward arrested and taken to the city jail. For several weeks Connors was held a prisoner, but no evidence was secured against him upon which a felony complaint could be based.

ARBITRATION WITH GERMANY

U. S. Willing to Enter Into Negotiations for Peace.

Berlin, May 23.—The Wolff Telegraph Bureau in an official statement issued today confirms the announcement, published here yesterday, of the declared willingness of the American government to enter into negotiations with Germany for a general arbitration treaty on lines similar to the proposition submitted by the United States to Great Britain and France.

"The German government," the statement says, "has received the announcement with sympathetic interest."

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